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Statements by PRC Delegations and Representatives to the United Nations

January - September, 1973*

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* For statements made in September through December, 1972, see Current Background No. 986 (73-10).

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Chinese Delegation Issues Statement on Composition of Special Committee on World Disarmament Conference

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jan. 12, 1973)

huang hua, permanent representative of china to the united nations, sent to the u.n. secretary-general on january 9 a statement issued by the chinese delegation on the composition of the special committee on the world disarmament conference. the statement noted that the chinese delegation reiterated that "it will not take part in the work of the special committee on the world disarmament conference and firmly opposes the forcible reservation of seats for china or any other countries which have no intention to take part in the work of the special committee."

when the composition of the special committee on the world disarmament conference was discussed at plenary meetings of the 27th session of the general assembly, the chinese delegation clearly indicated that china would agree to maintain contact with the special committee after its formation and to exchange views on the question of disarmament, but that china would not be prepared to participate in it. china would not agree to the draft resolution providing for the inclusion of the five permanent members of the security council in the special committee, nor would it agree to the reservation of seats for china or any other member states. furthermore, quite a few delegations expressed disagreement with the formation of a special committee on the basis of the membership of the geneva ccd. after consultations, the co-sponsors agreed to delete from the draft resolution "the five permanent members of the security council, the members of the ccd and eight other members" and to replace them by: "a special committee on the world disarmament conference consisting of thirtyfive member states, to be appointed by the president of the general assembly after consultation with all the regional groups and taking due consideration of the necessity to ensure adequate political and geographical representation." moreover, during the consultations the co-sponsors stated that the special committee should be composed only in the spirit of the revised wording without attaching any preconditions that any particular country must take part in the special committee. it was on the basis of this understanding that the chinese delegation agreed to support the draft resolution. the exact revised wording as mentioned above was incorporated in the relevant paragraph of the resolution adopted by the general assembly at its plenary meeting, thus avoiding the possibility of causing different interpretations.

stanislaw trepczynski, president of the 27th session of the general assembly and vice foreign minister of poland, is well aware of the implication of the provision

on the composition of the special committee as contained in the resolution as well as the understanding reached by the various parties. at the last plenary meeting of the current session of the general assembly of the united nations, he formally declared that with regard to the composition of the speical committee, the "lack of time" had prevented him from "completing all the indispensable consultations with member states". he also stated that he would defer the announcement of the composition of the committee. however, all of a sudden he changed his attitude overnight. on the morning of december 20, he told the chairmen of the regional groups that he had decided not to consult with the regional groups any longer. he excluded from the members of the committee the philippines whose nomination was unanimously agreed upon by the asian regional group, and refused to add two african seats as unanimously requested by the african regional group. he immediately appointed 31 member states including the soviet union and arbitrarily announced that seats would be reserved for the other four nuclear states except the soviet union. despite the strong dissatisfaction and objection voiced by many countries at his arbitrary conduct, he announced the next day the afore-mentioned so-called decision in the form of a letter to the secretary-general, in an attempt to impose it on others as a fait accompli by taking advantage of the conclusion of the general assembly session.

thus, the chinese delegation said in a statement that "it is not difficult to see from the development of the whole problem that by his arbitrary conduct the president has abused his function and authority as president of the general assembly and totally contravened the spirit of the assembly resolution concerning the establishment of the special committee. he has also completely ignored the different opinions unequivocally expressed by many representatives during the consultations in the regional groups and contradicted his own position publicly declared before the conclusion of the session on december 19. one cannot help asking: why should the president cling to his obdurate course and, in disregard of the opinions clearly expressed by many countries, refuse to comply with the reasonable request of certain member states which wish to take part in the work of the special committee and exclude certain countries which have been unanimously recommended by the regional groups while trying hard to impose on others his decision to reserve seats for certain member states which have no intention to take part in the work of the special committee? why should the president insist on taking the ccd membership as the basis for the composition of the special committee in disregard of the objections from various parties? what legality can such a forcibly appointed special committee have? evidently, such self-contradictory, crude and arbitrary practice can only be construed as a submission and catering to the needs of a certain superpower for executing a political fraud. from the very outset, on the composition of the

special committee, it was designed to lead the committee onto a wrong track so as to turn the committee into a tool of that superpower for its political manoeuvres. thus serious obstacles have been placed in advance to the smooth execution of the committee's duty in the spirit of the general assembly resolution."

particularly noteworthy is the fact that the soviet news agency tass transmitted on january 9 a report by a "pravda" correspondent in new york, which wilfully distorted the explicit provision contained in the u.n. general assembly resolution concerned. it both disregarded the statement by the co-sponsors of the resolution that the special committee on the world disarmament conference should be composed only in the spirit of the revised wording, and ignored the solemn stand clearly expressed by the chinese delegation. the report flagrantly imposed on others the so-called "principle on the participation of the five nuclear powers in the special committee" which had already been turned down at the session, alleging that china's representative voted for this resolution, "thereby formally and actually recognizing one of the important principles of setting up the committee -- the participation of the five nuclear powers in it". the report also resorted to lies and slander in a vain attempt to poison the relations between china and other countries of the third world. nevertheless, such conduct of the soviet revisionists cannot do the least harm to china's solemn stand on disarmament. it can only expose the true features of soviet revisionism. it enables people to see clearly that it is precisely the superpower soviet social-imperialism which embarked on conspiracy behind other's back in an attempt to turn the special committee on the world disarmament conference into its instrument for playing political manoeuvres.

UN Security Council Holds Meetings on Rhodesia's Close of Border with Zambia

(NCNA-English United Nations, Feb. 2, 1973)

at the u.n. security council meetings held from january 29 to february 1 to discuss rhodesia's close of its border with zambia, many representatives from african, asian and latin american countries strongly condemned the rhodesian white racist regime for its armed provocations and blackmail against zambia. they expressed support for the just stand of the zambian government and people.

held at the request of zambia, the meetings were attended by representatives of the council members as well as those of algeria, cameroon, chile, cuba, egypt, ghana, morocco, senegal, somalia, tanzania, zaire and other countries.

the first speaker was p.j.f. lusaka, representative of zambia. the illegal rhodesian regime, he said, closed its border with zambia on january 9, demanding that zambia abandon its support for the struggle of the zimbabwe people. this was an act of aggression, he added.

he said that the smith regime had acted in desperation to undermine the zambian economy in order to induce the zambian people to surrender their rights and freedom. its acts were a siege designed to gain political concessions, that is, to stop zambia from supporting the liberation movement.

the zambian representative pointed out that the presence of south african troops was evidence that south africa was prepared to contemplate carrying out its past threats. both pretoria and salisbury regimes have from time to time committed acts of aggression against zambia, he said.

"southern rhodesia and south africa must be stopped now," he declared. "the world cannot afford to allow this violence to continue."

lusaka called on the u.n. security council to condemn the wanton aggression, including economic blackmail and military threats, of the illegal regime of rhodesia against zambia, to condemn the fascist government of south africa for the presence of its forces in rhodesia, and demand their immediate withdrawal. he proposed that the council should reaffirm the inalienable right of the zimbabwe people to self-determination and independence and reaffirm its principle of non-recognition of the rhodesian white racist regime by member states.

joseph q. cleland, representative of ghana, speaking in the name of the african group, said that the african

group deeply deplored the wanton acts of aggression against zambia committed by the illegal regime in rhodesia. the african group will stand solidly behind the brotherly people of zambia in their hour of trial., he read out the text of a telegram of solidarity sent by the african group at the u.n. to zambian president k. kaunda.

he declared that the liberation struggle would continue and would continue to have the support of zambia and all africa because it was a just struggle for peace and human dignity.

salim a. salim, representative of tanzania, said that the aggressive activities of the racist regime of ian smith and that of south africa were as much directed against tanzania as they were against zambia. he pointed out that the smith regime's desperate measures were possible only because of the support and assistance from the racist regime of south africa.

humberto diaz-casanueva, representative of chile, said that the chilean government and people expressed solidarity with zambia in its struggle against the aggression of the racist regime of rhodesia. zambia's support of the freedom fighters was in full accord with u.n. decisions. members of the u.n. were obliged to give the liberation movements moral and material assistance, he added.

abdellatif rahal, representative of algeria, said that the security council should respond to the appeal of zambia.

chuang yen, representative of china, said: "the chinese government and people express great indignation at, and strongly condemn these barefaced acts of blackmail and provocation committed by the rhodesian white racist regime." "the chinese government and people admire the zambian government and people for their just stand in resolutely resisting the rhodesian white racist regime and we give our firm support to them," he declared.

he expressed support for the just opinion expressed at the meetings by the representatives of zambia and other countries.

ahmed esmat abdel meguid, representative of egypt, expressed the solidarity of his country and the entire arab group with zambia in its resistance against the rhodesian racist regime. he said, the action of the rhodesian racist regime against zambia amounted to aggression against all africa.

ipoto eyebo bakand'asi, representative of zaire, said that the criminal actions of the smith regime were a herald of the downfall of that regime. zaire supported all the appeals of zambia, he added.

joseph odero-jowi, representative of kenya, said that kenya was ready to make every facility available to help zambia's

import-export trade. kenya's commitment to support zambia was total, in terms of economics, politics, trade and otherwise, he said.

philippe maddy, representative of guinea, said that the aggression against zambia was part of the demonic plan of the racists and colonialists, as was assassination of amilcar cabral, general secretary of the african independence party of guinea and cape verde. captured documents showed that the aim of their conspiracy was to crush the liberation movements, with aggression and subversion against the independent african states as one of their methods. he called on the security council to condemn the aggression against zambia.

javier perez de cuellar, representative of peru, said the situation on zambian border was a clear-cut threat to peace and security. it was up to the security council to take action in the present case, an end should be put to the aggression by the smith regime, he added.

the representatives of somalia, morocco, senegal, panama, the sudan, cameroon and some other countries also expressed their solidarity with zambia against the aggression of the rhodesian white racist regime.

UN Special Committee on Decolonization Mourns for A. Cabral

(NCNA-English United Nations, Feb. 2, 1973)

the u.n. special committee on decolonization held a meeting today in memory of the late amilcar cabral, general secretary of the african independence party of guinea (bissau) and cape verde (p.a.i.g.c.), who was assassinated in conakry, guinea on january 20 by agents of portuguese colonialists.

salim a. salim, chairman of the special committee and representative of tanzania, who presided over the meeting, expressed condolences on the death of a. cabral. he stressed that no repression nor murder can arrest the irrevocable and irreversible tide of the liberation struggle. "those forces of colonialism and barbarism, who delude themselves that by physically liquidating mr. cabral they have slowed down the path of the struggle, are either fools or completely ignorant of history. for in guinea (bissau), there are today hundreds of thousands of cabrals."

speaking in the capacity of president of the u.n. security council for the current month, kenyan representative joseph odero-jowi said, "we have come here not only to mourn the death of cabral, not only to condemn the viciousness of the portuguese colonialists, but to express our determination to continue the task of struggle cabral left unfinished."

speaking in the capacity of president of the u.n. council for namibia, zambian representative p. lusaka expressed great indignation at the brutal assassination of cabral by portuguese colonialism. cabral is dead, but his spirit of struggle will continue to shine, he said.

chinese representative wang jun-sheng stressed: "the brutal assassination of cabral is a fresh crime committed by imperialism and colonialism against the people of guinea (bissau), and another grave provocation against the african countries and peoples following the portuguese colonialists' armed invasion of conakry, capital of the republic of guinea, in 1970. we strongly condemn imperialism and colonialism for their fresh crime."

he said: "the chinese people and the people of guinea (bissau) are comrades-in-arms fighting on the same front. we resolutely support their just struggle against imperialism and portuguese colonialism. we are deeply convinced that in face of the new provocations of imperialism and portuguese colonialism, the people of guinea (bissau) will turn grief into strength, close their ranks, persist in struggle and carry the national liberation struggle through to the end till final victory."

other speakers included mehdi zentar speaking as representative of morocco currently holding the presidency of the o.a.u.; liberian representative nathan barnes on behalf of the african group at the u.n.; yemen representative abdulla al-sharafi on behalf of the asian group at the u.n.; and representatives of algeria, tunisia, ethiopia, chile and some other countries.

addressing the meeting were also tang ming-chao, u.n. under secretary-general for political affairs and decolonization; issoufou djermakoye, u.n. under secretary-general, special advisor on african affairs; and mamadou diarra, executive secretary of the o.a.u.

25th Session of UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs Closes

(NCNA-English Geneva, Feb. 9, 1973)

the twenty-fifth session of the united nations commission on narcotic drugs was held here from january 22 to february 9. attending the meeting were representatives of thirty members of the commission and observers from some countries. chinese representative meng chien attended the session for the first time as an observer and was welcomed by the president of the session and representatives from friendly countries.

work concerning international narcotic drugs, the problems of illicit drug traffic and drug addiction were discussed.

during the discussion, representatives and observers expressed concern about the fact that the increasing spread of drug addiction has become a serious social problem in quite a number of countries.

many representatives stressed that it is necessary to strengthen international and regional cooperation in halting the illegal smuggling of narcotic drugs, because it threatens and impairs the development of economy and the health of the people in many areas all over the world.

speaking at a plenary session on january 29, chinese observer meng chien said, "we are concerned to note that in some countries drug addiction, growing more and more widespread, has become a very serious social problem and is causing great damage to and gravely endangering the health of the people. we understand and sympathize with the strong desire of the people of the countries concerned to eradicate the narcotic scourge. if one reviews the history of the narcotic problem and traces its international origin, one can readily see that its gradual spread and aggravation were due to imperialism committing rampant aggression and expansion, deliberately plundering and exploiting other countries, violating their sovereignty, interfering in their internal affairs, and in some countries even pushing a policy of spreading drug addiction."

he said, "we believe that a fundamental prerequisite to the eradication of the narcotic scourge is for the country affected to rid itself of all foreign aggression and interference and secure its national independence so that its people can take their destiny in their own hands."

he went on, "the chinese people had long suffered from imperialist aggression and oppression, as well as from the scourge of narcotics which was forced upon us entirely by imperialism. from the very start of their aggression against china the imperialists employed a 'gunboat policy' to force the importation and sale of large quantities of opium and other intoxicants in china. this brought great sufferings to the chinese people and aroused them to heroic resistance. for more than a century, the struggle of the chinese people to wipe out drug addiction was inseparable from their struggle against imperialist aggression and interference.

"under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung and the chinese communist party, the chinese people overthrew imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism after a prolonged and indomitable struggle, and finally became the masters of their own country. only then was it possible to eliminate the narcotic scourge imposed upon the chinese people by imperialism. when the people's republic of china was established in 1949, the chinese government took immediate action to solve the problem by adopting a clear-cut policy and a series of effective measures including the strict control of the use of narcotic drugs for medical and scientific research purposes only. back in early 1950, the chinese government promulgated a decree for the strict prohibition of opium smoking and regulations on the control of narcotic drugs. illicit cultivation of poppy, the sale of opium and narcotic addiction are strictly prohibited. violators are subject to punishment according to the law of the state. at the same time, opium smokers were given free medical treatment while a dead-line was set for them to get rid of the bad habit. as a result of the policy of combining strong leadership with mass initiative and of combining government orders with a broad educational program, we were able to eliminate the poisonous effects of narcotics throughout the country within a relatively short time by relying upon the strength of the masses. in our country, narcotic drugs are strictly controlled. they can only be used for medical and scientific research purposes and no abuse is allowed whatsoever. our success in this respect testifies to the strong determination and the clear-cut policy of the chinese government and the people and demonstrates the superiority of our socialist system in solving the narcotic problem."

he said, "we recognize that the narcotic problem now existing in certain countries is a comptex one which is not only an internal social problem but also one with international implications. from our own experience, we realize that any country, especially a developing country, must first of all uphold its national independence and state sovereignty and wage a resolute struggle against imperialist aggression and interference

before it can thoroughly eliminate the evils of narcotic drugs. furthermore, we believe that in solving this problem the governments concerned should adopt firm and effective domestic measures suited to their own specific conditions and that only by relying on the support and efforts of the masses of their people can effective results be achieved. we have always maintained that in order to prevent narcotic drugs from harming the health of the people it is necessary to formulate explicit regulations to prohibit the illegal cultivation, manufacture, sale and use of narcotic drugs, allowing. their use only for medical purposes and scientific research.

"adoption of certain reasonable international agreements on the basis of respect for each country's sovereignty and through consultations on an equal footing will have a positive significance.

"in keeping with its set policies, the chinese government will cooperate with other people in a common endeavour to eradicate the narcotic scourge and strengthen the control of narcotic drugs."

UNCTAD Working Group Holds First Session

(NCNA-English - Geneva, Feb. 15, 1973)

the working group to prepare "a draft charter of the economic rights and duties of states" of the united nations conference on trade and development (unctad) held its first session here beginning on february 12. representatives of 40 countries attended the session.

to work out "a draft charter of the economic rights and duties of states" was put forward by luis echeverria alvarez, president of mexico, at the third session of the unctad and had the active support of the developing countries.

mexican ambassador jorge castaneda who was elected president of the session made a speech on the morning of february 12. he said that there have been radical shifts in the international political scene which has prevailed since the end of world war two. the present age is characterized by accelerated changes in all spheres. he said that the charter should respond to the most urgent problem of our time in the international economic sphere. "the developing countries hopes today to establish a more equitable economic order which will take into account their legitimate interests," he pointed out.

chinese representative chang chien-hua made a speech at today's plenary meeting. he said: "we have always held that countries, big or small, should be equal. big nations should not bully smaller ones and strong nations should not bully weaker ones. all countries, regardless of their social system, should handle their relations with one another in accordance with the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence. big nations should in no way seek world hegemony and divide spheres of influence. all international economic relations should likewise be guided strictly by these fundamental principles. we consider that when elaborating the provisions of the draft charter, member states of the working group should take these fundamental principles as a basis and take into account fully the interests and needs of the developing countries so that the draft charter may live up to the expectations of the peoples of all countries, especially the peoples of the developing countries."

referring to the struggle of the developing countries in asia, africa and latin america to protect their natural resources and safeguard their state sovereignty, he said: "we firmly stand by the people of asia, africa and latin america, actively support their just struggle to protect their natural resources and are resolutely opposed to the hegemonic and expansionist acts of trampling upon the other countries' sovereignty, encroaching on and controlling their natural resources."

"with regard to international aid", he added, "we maintain that when giving economic aid of any kind, the aid-giving countries should strictly respect the sovereignty of the recipient countries, attach no conditions and ask for no privileges. we are firmly opposed to the conduct of using aid as a means to obtain control over other countries and expand one's own spheres of influence. we are firmly opposed to big-power chauvinism in international aid. when giving something to other countries, some country assumes the airs of benefactor, demands all sorts of privileges, orders the recipient countries about and lords it over them; and it threatens to cut off aid, and even wilfully withdraws the experts and arbitrarily tears up contracts. this is tantamount to exercising control over other countries on the pretext of 'aid'. how could it be called aid?

"the purpose of providing external aid should be genuinely to help the recipient countries become self-reliant and develop an independent national economy, and not to make them dependent on, or subordinate to, other countries. we absolutely oppose the aid-giving countries which, in the name of 'economic aid' and 'international division of labour', forcibly turn the recipient countries into their orchards, pastures, sources of raw material or subsidiary processing plants. this is precisely what some people are doing right now exclamation"

on international trade, he said, "we are firmly opposed to the predatory acts of a few countries to monopolize and manipulate international markets and plunder the wealth of other countries through exchange of unequal values by raising the prices for manufactured goods while driving down those for primary products." "we support the propositions of the developing countries to improve access to markets and fix equitable and reasonable prices for primary commodities. we are opposed to the various forms of trade barriers and policies of discrimination imposed by the developed countries and to their exercise of control and interference by exploiting the difficulties of some developing countries."

he stressed, "all important issues relating to international monetary affairs and the reform of the international monetary system should be discussed, negotiated and decided upon by all countries concerned, irrespective of their size and level of development, on the basis of equality. an end must be put to the prevailing situation of the irrational financial and monetary affairs in which the big nations maintain their monopoly and control; and on no account should the big nations be allowed to take advantage of their privileged position in international financial and monetary spheres to interfere in other countries' internal affairs, control the key sectors of their finance and economy, transfer the evil to others and plunder their wealth."

chang chien-hua said in conclusion that the charter of the economic rights and duties of states should be formulated in a serious manner. "member states of the working group would hold full discussions in the spirit of consultation on an equal footing and draft a charter in conformity with the interests of peoples of all countries."

UN Security Council Adopts Resolutions Condemning Rhodesian Racist Regime

(NCNA-English United Nations, Mar. 10, 1973)

the u.n. security council held three meetings in the past three days to discuss the report of the special mission it sent to zambia after the provocative and aggressive acts of the rhodesian racist regime along the border against zambia. two resolutions were adopted at the meeting this afternoon, strongly condemning the rhodesian racist regime and its supporter the south african racist regime.

the special mission was sent according to a decision of the council in early february under resolution 326. the special mission was composed of

the ambassadors of indonesia, austria, peru and the sudan to the council.

the report of the special mission was presented by its chairman chaidir anwar sani to the security council meeting on march 8. the report says in conclusion that tension in the area is "in great part, a result of the denial of the right of self-determination for the majority of the african peoples, living under the domination of the racist, minority and colonial regimes of southern africa." "nevertheless, the state of tension has been heightened to a measurable degree following the provocative and aggressive acts committed by the illegal regime of southern rhodesia against the republic of zambia".

it also points out that "the continued deployment of south african armed forces in proximity to the border with zambia and their undenied presence in other neighbouring territories is a very important factor in the continuation of the current state of tension."

speaking at the council meeting on march 8, zambian representative lusaka condemned the intensification of calculated, provocative acts of aggression against zambia by the rhodesian racist regime in collusion with the south african racist regime. he stressed that the tyrannical, oppressive and minority rule in the whole of southern africa compounded by racialism, apartheid and exploitation is a fundamental element in the cause of the tension. the african liberation struggle is an inevitable reaction of the oppressed masses against the tyranny and terror of the minority, he said. other factors were the political, economic and military support given the minority regimes in southern africa by some members of the united nations. the zambian representative demanded that the security council must press for the release of all political detainees and prisoners in rhodesia and put an end to the rhodesian racist regime.

at yesterday's meeting, sudanese representative abdulla endorsed the assessments of the special mission report. he pointed out that the colonial and racist regimes (of rhodesia and south africa) have committed and planned to commit acts of aggression and provocation against zambia which could easily lead to a conflagration. he regretted that britain "constantly declines to discharge its responsibility to take appropriate and effective measures for the self-determination and independence of zimbabwe."

guinean representative cisse said, "the acts of aggression perpetrated by rhodesian forces, strengthened by those of south africa, against the people of zambia, the unjustified incursions and the laying of land mines along the zambian frontier by those

forces have been proved." however, "no pressure and force of whatever kind will prevail over the firm and resolute will of the peoples of zambia, the united republic of tanzania and other african states to assist their brothers struggling against the forces of colonial domination in zimbabwe, mozambique, angola, guinea (bissau) and cape verde, namibia and south africa."

kenyan representative odero-jowi pointed out that "the white regime in south africa and the illegal regime in southern rhodesia intend to perpetuate their domination over the majority of the african people in southern africa. that is why the south african government has deemed it fit to intervene in the situation in southern rhodesia," but "we africans are not going to tolerate domination and oppression by minority regimes in africa any longer." he presented to the council meetings two draft resolutions with seven other members as co-sponsors.

speaking at today's meeting chinese representative huang hua said: "the chinese delegation wishes to take this opportunity to reaffirm that the chinese government and people firmly support the zambian government and people in their solemn stand of defending their national independence and sovereignty and resisting the provocation and aggression by the rhodesian racist regime and firmly support the zimbabwe people in their just struggle for national independence. the chinese delegation has listened carefully to the speech made by the representative of zambia on march 8, and we support his just demand."

"the chinese delegation appreciates the arduous efforts made by all the members of the special mission and endorses the assessment of the situation contained in the report," he said.

huang hua said that "the chinese delegation has studied the two draft resolutions which will be put to vote. the chinese government has consistently held that the united kingdom should immediately put an end to the colonialist rule by the rhodesian white racist regime so that the people of zimbabwe may achieve national independence free from any outside interference. this is the universal desire and sacred right of the zimbabwe people. the chinese delegation considers that the two draft resolutions have in the main reflected the legitimate desire of the african countries and people to defend their national independence, support the just struggle of the zambian government and people and assist the zimbabee people's struggle for national liberation. based on the above understanding, the chinese delegation will vote in favour of the two draft resolutions before us."

the first resolution was adopted by a vote of 13 with 2 abstentions.

the resolution reaffirms "the inalienable right of the people of zimbabwe to self-determination and independence" and "the legitimacy of their struggle to secure the enjoyment of their right".

the resolution points out clearly that "the state of tension has been heightened following the recent provocative and aggressive acts committed by the illegal regime of south rhodesia against the republic of zambia". it "declares that the only effective solution to this grave situation lies in the exercise by the people of zimbabwe of their right to self-determination and independence."

the resolution also "strongly condemns the racist regime of south africa for its persistent refusal to withdraw its military and armed forces from southern rhodesia" and demands an immediate withdrawal.

it calls upon the british government to "take all effective measures to bring about the conditions necessary to enable the people of zimbabwe to exercise freely and fully their right to self-determination and independence" including the unconditional release of all political prisoners, detainees and restrictees in rhodesia and the repeal of all repressive and discriminatory legislation.

the other resolution concerning immediate technical, financial and material assistance to zambia was adopted unanimously.

UNCTAD Committee on Commodities Holds 7th Session

(NCNA-English Geneva, Mar. 10, 1973)

the committee on commodities of the united nations conference on trade and development held its seventh (special) session here from february 26 to march 10. extensive discussions on access to markets and pricing policy for primary products were held at the session. a resolution was adopted which calls for intensive intergovernment consultations to examine trade liberalization and pricing policy.

the sale and price of primary products are related to major economic interests of the developing countries. many representatives of the asian, african and latin-american countries expressed dissatisfaction in their speeches with the discriminatory measures of restricting primary products into their markets by the developed

countries and demanded that such trade restrictions be lifted. they also demanded that just prices be adopted for such commodities in order to safeguard the interests of the developing countries.

the session was held in accordance with the resolution adopted at the third session of unctad. present at the session were representatives from about 80 countries including china and international organizations.

unctad secretary-general manuel perez-guerrero (venezuela) said at the opening session that discussion on primary products had great significance for the developing countries. he pointed out that the present monetary crisis in the capitalist world had created new difficulties for the developing countries to export such products. he demanded the establishment of a reasonable and just world trade system.

bula boyas, representative of colombia, said on behalf of the latin-american delegations at the general debate that, as everybody knows, the situation of trade in primary products was very bad in the world today. exports of the developing countries went down by 3 per cent every year, while exports of the developed countries went up by 11 per cent. he said that the latin-american countries were very worried about the effect of the international monetary crisis on the purchasing power of these countries. he demanded that the developed countries lift the restrictions on these products into their markets and the tariff barriers.

speaking on behalf of the african groups, nioupin, representative of ivory coast, pointed out that the failure to resolve the question of primary products was a root cause hitting the interests of the developing countries.

speaking in the name of the asian countries, members of the group of 77 and yugoslavia, hortencio t. brillantes, representative of philippines, declared that decisions or arrangements in connection with access to markets and pricing policy should serve to expand trade and increase the foreign exchange earnings of the developing countries from the exports of primary products.

representative of zaire kasasa pointed out that it was an urgent matter to solve the question of primary products, but certain developed countries have no sincerity politically to solve the question.

representative of uruguay legnani said that the present vacillating international monetary crisis has created great difficulties for the developing countries, so a reform of the international monetary system is a very urgent matter.

mensah, representative of ghana pointed out the fact that the deteriorating terms of trade, the cyclical price fluctuations and other factors of instability affected the trade of the developing countries.

chinese representative chang chien-hua pointed out at the plenary session that "the trade in primary products occupies a very important place in the national economy of the developing countries. since world war ii, many developing countries, following their political independence, have made unremitting efforts to improve their trade in primary products and develop their national economy. however, certain industrial powers have pursued a self-seeking economic policy using their monopolistic position in the sphere of trade to drive down the prices of raw materials and set up tariff barriers and various forms of obstacles to trade. as a result, the share of primary products in world trade has declined ceaselessly, the terms of trade have daily deteriorated and the disparity between the prices of primary products and those of manufactures has constantly grown. all this has caused tremendous losses to the developing countries. the sharp falls in export earnings have critically compounded the difficulties of indebtedness of the developing countries. the vicious circle as such poses a grave threat to the developing countries."

chang chien-hua pointed out that the monetary crisis with the dollar as its centre besetting the capitalist world has inflicted upon the developing countries losses in foreign exchange reserves and trade in primary products that can hardly be remedied. chang chien-hua pointed out that the root cause of poverty and backwardness which plagued the developing countries lay in plunder and exploitation by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. he said, "it merits our attention that some people, flaunting the signboard of 'international division of labour', inherit the mantle of colonialism, try hard to lock the developing countries in poverty and backwardness and keep the latter countries as sources of cheap raw materials and markets of low-quality machinery and equipment in perpetuity so as to bring them under the yoke of neo-colonialism. in this regard the developing countries cannot but exercise extreme vigilance."

he said, "we have consistently held that international trade should be founded on equality and mutual benefit, and mutual respect for each other's sovereignty. it should conform to the requirements and possibilities of both sides and contribute to mutual economic advancement, and it should be conducted in such a way as to oppose the monopoly of international markets by industrial powers, any form of exploitation, plunder and control, and the conduct of bringing political and economic pressure to bear upon certain developing countries by exploiting the latters' difficulties in the marketing of primary products."

"we support many valuable proposals of the developing countries for the improvement of trade in primary products. we favour intergovernmental consultations on the markets and prices for those principal problem commodities. as regards the list of commodities, it can be decided upon

by the countries concerned through consultation in a spirit of equality and respect for the aspirations of the developing countries, so that this problem will be solved in a rational manner," he concluded.

at the plenary session held in the evening of march 10 to discuss the report of the bureau on credentials submitted to the committee, chao kung-ta, adviser to the chinese delegation dwelt on the credentials of the saigon and south korean authorities. he said that the paris agreement on viet nam "recognizes in fact the existence in south viet nam of two administrations, namely, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the saigon authorities. under the present political situation, it is inappropriate for the saigon authorities to be represented at the meeting of u.n. organs, the committee on commodities included. we therefore express our regret."

he said, "north and south korea have reached agreement on principles for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. in these circumstances, it is unjustifiable and abnormal for the authorities of south korea to be unilaterally represented at the seventh session (special) of the committee on commodities. we hereby express our regret."

chao kung-ta requested that his statement be put on the summary record of the current session.

Chinese Representative Expresses Support for Latin American People's Just Struggles at UN Panama Meetings

(NCNA-English Panama City, Mar. 19, 1973)

huang hua, chinese representative to the panama meetings of the united nations security council, expressed china's firm support for the latin american countries and peoples in their just struggle to safeguard national independence, protect national resources and develop national economies, and for the government and people of panama in their patriotic struggle for the recovery of sovereignty over the canal zone.

the chinese representative was addressing a meeting of the security council this morning.

he began his speech saying: over a year ago, the u.n. security council successfully held its special meetings in africa. today, at the request of the panamanian

government and with the support of other latin american countries, the security council meets in latin america. this is the first time that the security council has met in either of these two regions since the founding of the united nations. this shows that in the 28 years after the end of world war ii, important changes have taken place in the international situation and international relations, great progress has been made in the national independence movement of the peoples of africa and latin america, and the third world countries are enjoying an increasingly higher and stronger position and role in international affairs.

huang hua extended cordial greetings and high respects to the peoples of panama and other latin american countries and expressed sincere thanks to the panamanian government which has provided facilities for the meetings here. he said: "the chinese delegation hopes that, through our joint efforts, these meetings can make due contributions towards supporting the latin american peoples in their struggle to defend their national independence, sovereignty and national resources and oppose superpower aggression, interference, subversion, plunder and control."

he went on: latin america is a beautiful and rich continent. the industrious and intelligent peoples of latin america have created a brilliant civilization and made great contributions to human progress. after the barbarous invasion by the european colonialists at the end of the 15th century, latin american regions were reduced to colonies of spain, portugal and other countries one after another, and the peoples of latin america were subjected to brutal plunder, enslavement and exploitation. however, the fiercer the oppression, the stronger the resistance. the heroic and indomitable peoples of latin america have waged arduous struggles for national independence and liberation, adding a glorious chapter to the annals of the struggle of the world's colonial peoples. after the independence of a number of latin american countries, colonialism and imperialism, refusing to give up their sinister designs, have continued their oppression, interference and infiltration against the latin american countries by every possible means and in different forms. particularly since the beginning of this century, u.s. imperialism, under the signboard of "pan-americanism", has subjected the latin american countries to aggression and enslavement, plunging the latin american peoples into continued dire misery. to date, imperialist and colonialist oppression and control are still menacing the independence and security of the latin american countries and peoples. the struggle of the caribbean colonial peoples for independence continues to be suppressed and sabotaged. foreign military bases and foreign troops still remain on the territories of some latin american countries. the territories and sovereignty, national resources and

economic lifelines of many latin american countries are still being subjected to infringement, plunder and control.

"however, the latin american people are no docile slaves of imperialism. they have waged unflinching struggles to achieve and safeguard national independence, winning one victory after another. we are pleased to note that in recent years new changes have taken place in the situation of latin america. a number of newly independent countries have continued their advance on the road of national independence. there has been greater progress in the latin american people's struggle to safeguard national independence, sovereignty and maritime rights and to defend their national resources and develop their national economies. the latin american countries and people are getting united on an ever broader scale in their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. at the various meetings in the united nations, a great number of latin american countries, together with other countries of the third world, have resolutely defended the principles of national self-determination and non-interference, firmly opposed the hegemonism of big countries bullying the small and strong ones bullying the weak, and strongly condemned superpower economic monopoly, plunder and expansion. the latin american countries and peoples have become an active force in the third world, playing an increasingly greater role in international affairs together with the asian and african countries and peoples."

referring to the question of the panama canal, huang hua said: "as is known to all, the panama canal zone is an inalienable part of the sacred territory of the republic of panama. at the turn of the century, the united states imposed an unequal treaty on the panamanian people, whereby it has forcibly occupied the panama canal, stationed large numbers of troops in the canal zone and enforced a colonial rule there. this constitutes a violation of the territorial integrity and state sovereignty of the republic of panama as well as a threat to the independence and security of all latin american countries. the panamanian people have waged long and heroic struggles against u.s. aggression and for the recovery of their sovereignty over the canal zone. they have won the sympathy and support of the people of latin america and the rest of the world. like the panamanian people, the chinese people used to be the victim of imperialist aggression, expansion and unequal treaties over a long period. the chinese government and people fully understand, deeply sympathise with and actively support the panamanian government and people in their patriotic struggle. recently the panamanian government has reaffirmed the inviolability of the territory and sovereignty of the canal zone and demanded the abrogation

of the unequal treaty, an end to the colonial rule in the canal zone and the gradual recovery of the entire jurisdiction over the canal zone with a set time limit. the panamanian government's position is just and its demand reasonable. we firmly support them. we believe that, so long as the heroic panamanian people strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle, they will certainly win final victory in recovering their territory and sovereign right over the canal zone."

huang hua pointed out: "the struggle in defence of the 200 nautical-mile maritime rights initiated by the latin american countries and people is a struggle of the small and medium countries to protect their marine resources and oppose superpower maritime hegemony. in recent years this struggle has grown in depth and momentum. the one or two superpowers have been frustrated repeatedly in their attempt to undermine the unity and struggle of the latin american countries by threat and cajolery. the latin american countries have openly exposed the superpowers' despicable act of imposing so-called economic sanctions, detained the latter's piratic fishing boats which have intruded into their territorial seas, and waged tit-for-tat struggle against the superpowers which have fallaciously described the claim for 200 nautical-mile territorial sea as a 'violation of international law', 'infringement upon the rights and interests of other countries' and as creating international 'confusion' and 'conflict'. by their strong will and heroism, the latin american countries and people have greatly encouraged the small and medium countries in their struggle against power politics and hegemony."

huang hua said: "we have consistently held that countries, big or small, should be equal. all coastal countries are entitled to determine reasonably the limits of their territorial seas and jurisdiction according to their geographical conditions, taking into account the needs of their security and national economic interests, and have the right of disposal of their natural resources in their coastal seas, sea-bed and the subsoil thereof. this is the sovereign right of every country which other countries should respect. the superpowers have no right to impose their will on others. we are resolutely opposed to the arbitrary and peremptory acts of one or two superpowers and their schemes to cut down the limit of the territorial seas of other countries."

huang hua said: "at present, the main threat to world peace comes from the imperialist policies of aggression and war. the superpowers which possess a huge amount of nuclear weapons keep on stepping up their nuclear arms race. they have established nuclear bases and stationed nuclear troops on the territories of other countries; their planes, warships and submarines carrying nuclear weapons are flying or plying everywhere, posing a grave threat to the security of the people of various countries. in order to oppose the imperialist policies of aggression and war and to safeguard peace and security in latin america, the peoples of latin american countries have put forward the just proposal

for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in latin america. the chinese government attaches great importance to, and supports the efforts of the latin american countries for the denuclearization of latin america. in his note of november 14, 1972, the chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei solemnly declared on behalf of the chinese government: 'china will never use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear latin american countries and the latin american nuclear-weapon-free zone, nor will china test, manufacture, produce, stockpile, install or deploy nuclear weapons in these countries or in this zone, or send her means of transportation and delivery carrying nuclear weapons to traverse the territory, territorial sea and territorial air space of latin american countries.' we are pleased to find that china's position regarding the latin american nuclear-free zone has been welcomed and understood by many latin american countries.

"it must be pointed out that owing to the superpowers' continued refusal to undertake not to use nuclear weapons against the latin american nuclear-weapon-free zone or to dismantle its military bases in latin america, and to undertake not to send means of transportation and delivery carrying nuclear weapons to traverse the territory, territorial sea and air space of latin american countries, latin america still cannot be freed from the threat of nuclear war. a certain superpower, while talking profusely about supporting the establishment of a latin american nuclear-weapon-free zone, has created one pretext after another for refusing to undertake commitments regarding it. therefore unremitting struggles must be waged against the superpower policies of nuclear threat and nuclear blackmail in order truly to bring about a latin american nuclear-weapon-free zone. the chinese government has consistently stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. we are ready to work together with the peoples of latin america for the attainment of this lofty goal."

huang hua pointed out: "latin america has very rich natural resources and an enormous potential for the development of economy. but the economy of most latin american countries has so far remained underdeveloped in varying degrees. this is a malignant result of the prolonged colonial rule and imperialist aggression. it has been the common aspiration of the latin american countries and peoples to alter the lop-sided unitary economy, rid themselves of their dependence on the superpowers and attain an independent status and equal rights in international economic relations. in recent years latin america has seen a new upsurge in the struggle to safeguard national independence, protect national resources and develop national economy. many latin american countries have tightened their control, restriction and management of foreign capital and have nationalized a number of foreign monopoly enterprises which manipulated their national economy and people's livelihood and infringed upon their independence and sovereignty. the latin american countries have continuously expanded the economic and trade

relations between themselves. the formation and growth of the andean group and other regional organizations have played an important part in the unity, cooperation and mutual support among the latin american countries. in the struggle to protect the interests in the export of such traditional products as petroleum and copper and to oppose the imperialist monopoly of international markets and shifting of economic crises, the latin american countries are getting united with the asian and african countries on an ever broader scale. the superpowers have been strongly condemned by the people throughout the world for using what they call international economic cooperation as a means to retaliate and exert political and economic pressure upon those latin american countries which firmly oppose superpower economic aggression.".

huang hua stressed: "like the latin american countries, china is also a developing country. the chinese government and people deeply sympathize with and firmly support the latin american countries and peoples in their just struggle to safeguard national independence, protect national resources and develop national economy. we know from our own experience that for the independent development of national economy, it is most essential to rely on one's own strength and to wage protracted arduous struggle in pursuance of the policy of relying mainly on one's own efforts while seeking external assistance as an auxiliary. the chinese government and people are glad to note that many latin american countries and people are gradually changing their economic outlook and improving the people's livelihood in a planned way while taking into account the actual conditions and possibilities at home and that they have achieved successes. we believe that the industrious and courageous latin american people will certainly surmount various difficulties, rid themselves of imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist control and interference and attain independence and a happy life."

huang hua pointed out: "despite the steady upsurge of the latin american peoples' struggles to achieve and safeguard national independence, the united nations organization, under the obstruction and sabotage by the superpowers, have over a long period failed to firmly support and reasonably meet the many legitimate wishes and demands of the latin american countries. today such a state of affairs must not continue any longer."

huang hua held that "the security council should support the struggle for independence waged by the colonial peoples in the caribbean; it should support the struggle of the panamanian people to recover their territory and sovereignty over the canal zone; it should support the cuban people's struggle to recover guantanamo where the united states is maintaining its military base; it should demand the withdrawal of all foreign troops and the dismantling of all foreign bases from latin america; it should support the struggle of the latin american countries and peoples to safeguard national independence, protect national resources and develop national economy."

huang hua concluded: "the latin american people are the masters of latin america. the affairs of latin america should be settled only by the latin american countries and people themselves; no foreign interference is permissible. the chinese government and people have always regarded as their own the struggles of the latin american peoples to safeguard their independence and sovereignty, to defend their natural resources and develop their national economies; and we have regarded their victories in these struggles as our own. the chinese government and people will unswervingly stand together with the countries and peoples of latin america, and we shall fight shoulder to shoulder and march forward together."

Chinese Delegate Chuang Yen Speaks at Sub-Committee Meeting of UN Sea-Bed Committee

(NCNA-English United Nations, Mar. 20, 1973)

chuang yen, chief representative of the chinese delegation to the meeting of the u.n. sea-bed committee, made a speech at its sub-committee ii today on the question of territorial sea and exclusive economic zone. he expressed firm support for the struggles of the asian, african and latin-american countries in defence of state sovereignty and to protect their resources against plunder by the superpowers, and opposition to the impudent and preposterous act of the one or two superpowers in imposing their one-sided opinions on others in disregard of the sovereignty and national economic interests of other countries.

chuang yen pointed out: "a major question of principle is involved in the present international struggle over territorial sea rights. it is: who shall determine the limits of the territorial sea and the limits of national jurisdiction of a state? shall it be dictated by the one or two superpowers, or shall it be determined reasonably by each state according to its own specific conditions?

"in order to contend for maritime hegemony and plunder the coastal resources of other countries, the superpowers are striving to narrow down as much as possible the limits of territorial seas and national jurisdiction of other countries, particularly the numerous countries of asia, africa and latin america. disregarding the sovereignty and national economic interests of other countries, they keep on imposing their one-sided

opinions on others. having fixed for itself a 3 nautical-mile territorial sea, one of the superpowers won't allow others to exceed 3 nautical miles. the other superpower, because it has set a territorial sea of 12 nautical miles, won't allow others to exceed that limit. naturally, such arbitrary bullying is strongly opposed by the numerous small and medium-sized countries. at the 1958 and 1960 geneva conferences on the law of the sea, the superpowers tried but failed to dictate the breadth of territorial seas on other countries. now that a new international conference on the law of the sea is about to be convened, the superpowers attempt to confine the territorial seas and national jurisdiction of other countries to a limit of 12 nautical miles. we should keep high vigilance over such a conspiracy. we hold that it is the sovereign right of each country to determine the limits of its territorial sea and national jurisdiction, and that the one or two superpowers should certainly not have the decisive say. the chinese delegation will never accept such dictation in utter disregard of the sovereignty of other countries. nor will the numerous bullied and oppressed countries and countries which uphold justice ever accept the will of the superpowers."

he said: "natural conditions differ in various parts of the world. the length and curvature of the coastlines of coastal countries, the depth and inclination of the sea-bed along their coasts, the specific conditions of their coastal resources and the joining of neighbouring countries in the same sea area are diversified. moreover, the needs of economic development and national security differ for the people of each country. it is, therefore, entirely proper, legitimate and irreproachable for coastal countries to delimit in a reasonable way their own territorial seas according to their specific natural conditions, taking into account the needs for the development of their national economy and for their national security. to require uniformity and deny particularity on this matter will lead to a dead end. of course, this does not preclude the possibility of neighbouring countries in a given area, which have common natural conditions and state interests, agreeing through consultations on a unified breadth of territorial seas for the area."

he went on: "the policy of aggression and expansion of the one or two superpowers and their frantic competition in plundering the resources of other countries have long been seriously impairing and endangering the economic interests and state sovereignty of the numerous developing countries. to safeguard their national security and resources, many latin american countries have declared 200 nautical miles to be the extent of their territorial seas and national jurisdiction in accordance with their geographical, geological and marine biological features and the need for the rational

use of their resources. countries of asia and africa have also defined the breadth of their respective territorial seas, of which quite a few exceed 12 nautical miles, extending from 18 to 25, 30, 130 or 200 nautical miles. we hold that this is a matter of their proper and legitimate rights and interests, which should be respected by other countries. as a developing country, china extends her profound sympathy for the measures taken by asian, african and latin-american countries to protect their resources, and resolutely supports their struggle in safeguarding state sovereignty and opposing the superpowers' plunder. but since their position stands in the way of the superpowers' ambitions for hegemony on the seas and oceans, it has been stubbornly opposed by the superpowers. recently, a superpower, which styles itself a 'friend' of the developing countries, openly attacked the latin-american countries for this act of sovereignty, charging them with what it called 'a unilateral action', 'expansion of their own frontiers', 'infringement of the legitimate rights and interests of other countries', and even a 'violation of international law'. the following questions naturally arise: for whose permission did you ask when you laid down the extent of your territorial seas? when you send your warships and fishing vessels to barge at will into the offshore areas of other countries and to wantonly plunder their resources, how far have you extended your frontiers? who is it, really, that has been infringing on the legitimate rights and interests of other countries? who has brutally trampled on the principle of sovereignty in international law? is it not you yourselves?

"in his statement of 13th instant, the soviet representative did his utmost to make the breadth of the territorial sea of the soviet union the only standard for the limits of territorial seas of various countries throughout the world. this is quite ridiculous and absolutely untenable. as is well-known, the soviet government at the time of lenin consistently stood for the respect and defence of the sovereignty of all states and opposed the tsarist great power chauvinism and hegemonism of imposing its views on others. at that time, the soviet union, proceeding from her own specific conditions, delimited the breadth of her territorial sea at twelve nautical miles. this is her sovereign right. however, this does not mean in any way that the limits of the territorial seas of all other countries of the world must not exceed twelve nautical miles. lenin states explicitly: 'we must decree nothing from moscow' to other countries. yet the present leaders of the soviet government have fundamentally betrayed lenin's teachings. assuming the air of an overlord of the world, they try to subject all other countries of the world to their orders. what they have inherited are not the great teachings of lenin, but the hegemonism of the tsars.

"harbouring ulterior motives, the soviet representative further asserted in his statement that 'the wider the territorial seas of the coastal states is, the less possibility there is for the land-locked countries to take advantage of the sea'; and that 'any wilful claim by the coastal states to extend limit to wider territorial seas or wider sea areas will be particularly unfavourable to the countries with no access to seas' etc., as if he were specially concerned for the interests of the land-locked states. however, the actual state of affairs at present is that the superpowers have been lording it over others in the seas and oceans, while large numbers of the developing countries, both coastal and land-locked, have no rights. the sole purpose of the superpowers in their attempt to confine the territorial seas of other countries within twelve nautical miles is nothing but to enable their own warships to hover about recklessly everywhere and do whatever they please in the seas and oceans and their fishing fleets to carry out unbridled plunder of the offshore marine resources of other countries. is this for the interests of the land-locked states? by putting up the signboard of 'safeguarding the interests of the land-locked states', they aim at realizing their ambition to dominate the seas and oceans. they have been manufacturing contradictions, fermenting disunity and dissension among the developing countries in an attempt to cover up their schemes for aggression, intimidation and plunder. this evil tactics calls for our serious vigilance."

chuang yen said: "another matter of principle in dispute is whether a coastal state has the right to delimit an exclusive economic zone beyond its territorial sea.

"geographically, the shallow sea area off the coast of a country is the natural extension of its land territory. there are abundant mineral and fishery resources in this sea area and its seabed, which are an integral part of its natural resources and have a close bearing on the development of its national economy. at present the one or two superpowers are dispatching many so-called survey ships, fishing fleets, etc. all over the world to barge into the coastal seas of other countries at will, freely gather intelligence about and plunder their marine resources. this is out-and-out piracy, of which numerous asian, african and latin american countries have become direct victims. take the case of fishery, according to relevant sources, most of the catches in the near seas off the west african coast have been made by distant fishing-powers, predominantly the superpowers. while fishery production of the coastal states remains very unstable, the total catch of the superpowers has shot upwards. the 1968 catch made by the soviet union in this sea area more than doubled that of 1967 and amounted to 45 per cent of the aggregate catch of eleven coastal states in this area. owing to the wanton plunder by

the superpowers, fishing resources in certain near-coast sea areas are seriously dwindling, or have even become exhausted. therefore, many developing countries strongly demand the delimiting of exclusive fishing zones in order to prevent and resist plunder from outside. yet, this reasonable and just demand is doggedly opposed by the superpowers. as a matter of fact, the superpowers have also delimited 'forbidden fishing zones' and 'controlled zones' to preserve their fishery resources in near-coast sea areas. for example, in its decision of march 21, 1956 'on protecting salmon and trout resources in the far east and regulating their catch', the government of the soviet union unilaterally put a large area under its control, extending as far as more than 400 nautical miles from its coast. while refusing fishing boats of other countries access to its own coastal areas for fishing, the soviet government has been sending many fishing fleets far away from their own country to fish indiscriminately in the coastal areas of some developing countries by taking advantage of their lag in technology, it has even sold the fish caught there to the local countries at high prices so as to extort foreign currency, and does not allow the coastal states to take measures to protect their own resources. is this not out-and-out hegemonism [illegible] exclamation"

"here we would like to mention in passing the 'suggestion' on fishing distributed recently by the soviet delegation. in that suggestion, a few lines on so-called forms of 'compensation' for coastal states are included in addition to the reiteration of the 'draft article on fishing' submitted by the soviet union last year. ostensibly, this seems to show consideration for the interests of coastal states, but in fact, this is designed simply to cover up its acts of unbridled plunder and destruction of the fishery resources of coastal states and unreasonably to reject the latter's proposition for delimitation of exclusive economic zones or fishing zones. such tactics can deceive nobody; nor will it in any way shake the strong determination of the developing countries to preserve their coastal fishery resources and safeguard their state sovereignty.

"owing to the fact that the breadth of the territorial sea varies with different countries, we consider that it is in the exercise of the sovereignty of a state to reasonably define, in accordance with their specific conditions and the need for the development of their national economies, the scope of their jurisdiction over economic resources beyond their territorial seas, using the names of exclusive economic zone, continental shelf, patrimonial sea or fishing zone, etc. neighbouring countries situated in a common sea area should equitably allot their limits of jurisdiction through consultations on the basis of equality and mutual respect."

he said: "other countries can engage in activities in the exclusive economic zone of a given country only

when they have secured its consent by concluding necessary agreements with it through consultations on an equal footing and on the basis of respect for its sovereignty. moreover, they should strictly observe its relevant regulations and measures. they enjoy the convenience of normal navigation and overflight through its exclusive economic zone provided they do not prejudice its security, or affect its fishing activities and its exploration and exploitation of sea-bed resources therein.

"some developing countries have proposed that the coastal state should grant to a developing land-locked country adjacent to its territory certain rights and facilities in its exclusive economic zone with respect to exploitation of resources and transit. this opinion merits attention. we maintain that considerations should be given to the reasonable demands of the land-locked countries. the coastal state should, in principle, grant to its neighbouring land-locked state common enjoyment in certain proportion of the rights of ownership and jurisdiction in its economic zone, and as to concrete practice, a reasonable solution should be sought through consultations by countries concerned." "therefore, developing countries should strengthen their solidarity, show mutual understanding and accommodation, uphold principle and carry on a joint struggle so as to effectively safeguard their national economic interests and make their due contributions in the work of creating a new law of the sea."

"at present, the international struggle to defend maritime rights initiated by latin-american countries is developing vigorously, and times are advancing continuously. a new system of law of the sea must meet the requirements of our epoch. on the question of the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone, the superpowers must not be allowed to continue to truculently disregard the sovereignty and interests of the great majority of countries. the chinese government and people will firmly stand together with those countries and peoples suffering from aggression, bullying and plunder and with all those who uphold justice, and work together with them for a reasonable solution to the problem of maritime rights," chuang yen said in conclusion.

Panama Meeting of UN Security Council Closes

(NCNA-English Panama City, Mar. 22, 1973)

the panama meeting of the united nations security council closed here yesterday evening.

the meeting which began on march 15 was mainly devoted to the "consideration of measures for the maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security in latin america". one of the major questions under deliberation was panama's sovereignty and jurisdiction over the panama canal and the canal zone.

taking part in the meeting were the representatives from 15 security council member states including china and 23 other latin american, african and north american countries.

during the general debate which began on the afternoon of march 15 and ended on march 20 with a two-day recess, representatives from many latin american countries as well as other states of the third world stressed the need of militant unity of countries of the third world in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, expressed support for panama's just position for the reestablishment of sovereignty and jurisdiction over the canal and the canal zone, and reaffirmed their determination to safeguard national independence, state sovereignty and national resources and to oppose intervention, subversion, plunder and control by the superpowers.

at the meeting yesterday afternoon, two draft resolutions submitted by panama, peru, guinea and other countries, concerning the panama canal and sovereignty over natural resources respectively, were put to vote.

before the vote, aquilino boyd, representative of panama, spoke on the 8-nation draft resolution on the panama canal. he pointed out that the "colonial-type situation" that exists in the canal zone should continue no longer and that panama had fought and will continue to fight to regain its independence and sovereignty.

13 of the 15 member states of the security council including china voted in favour of the draft resolution on the panama canal question, which calls for the "abrogation of the 1903 convention on the isthmian canal and its amendments" and for the conclusion of "a new, just and fair treaty concerning the present panama canal which would fulfil panama's legitimate aspirations and guarantee full respect for panama's effective sovereignty over all of its territory", and requests the security council "to keep the question under consideration".

the united states voted against the draft resolution and britain abstained. because of the unjustifiable use of veto by the u.s. representative, this positive draft resolution was not adopted.

guinean representative jeanne martin cisse took the floor after the vote. she expressed disappointment at the attitude taken by the united states, and reaffirmed guinea's full support for the cause of panama to preserve sovereignty, justice and dignity.

peruvian foreign minister miguel angel de la flor pointed out that the u.s. veto was "not a defeat but adds dignity to the struggle of the people of panama".

the draft resolution concerning sovereignty over natural resources was adopted with 12 votes in favour (including the chinese representative) and 3 abstentions (the u.s., britain and france). the draft resolution demands that proper measures be taken by various countries to impede the taking of coercive measures against latin american countries which exercise sovereignty over their national resources. during the past few years, some latin american countries were subjected to "retaliative" measures because they had taken nationalization measures against foreign monopoly enterprises or actions for safeguarding sovereignty over their territorial waters.

after the two draft resolutions were put to vote, chinese representative huang hua made observations at the meeting. he said: "the chinese representative has voted in favour of the two draft resolutions co-sponsored by panama, peru, guinea and other countries, because in our view this is what the security council should do on the related questions. however, the u.s. delegation has vetoed the draft resolution on the question of the panama canal, thus making it impossible for the security council to perform its duties with regard to the canal question. we cannot but express deep regret at this."

huang hua went on to say: "facts show that it is necessary and useful for the security council meetings in panama to concentrate on the discussions of a number of important questions currently facing latin america and that they have played, and will continue to play, a positive role in the just struggle of the peoples of panama and the rest of latin america. through these meetings, we have also witnessed a further strengthening of the unity and cooperation among the asian, african and latin american countries."

the chinese representative noted: "the chinese people and the people of latin america are good friends. we have always trusted and supported each other in the struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and against the power politics and hegemony practised by the superpowers. we are convinced that so long as the peoples

of latin america further unite among themselves and further strengthen their unity with the people of the third world countries and all justice-upholding countries and peoples of the world and carry on unremitting struggles, they will certainly win continuous new victories in their own cause."

panamanian representative aquilino boyd, as president of the u.n. security council of the month, made a summing-up statement. he pointed out that many representatives to the meeting demanded that the decolonization process in latin america and elsewhere in the world be accelerated and that all nations have the sovereign right to explore, develop and conserve their own natural resources, and that many representatives strongly criticized the use of coercive measures by some states against others. with regard to the question of the panama canal, he recalled, most speakers stressed that every state has an inalienable right to full jurisdiction over all its territory. aquilino boyd also pointed out that during the meeting some delegations maintained that all coastal countries are entitled to determine reasonably the limits of their territorial seas and jurisdiction and that the superpowers have no right to impose their will on others.

after hearing boyd's summing-up statement which contained the remark that the superpowers have no right to impose their will on others, soviet representative yakov malik came out in a hurry to raise objection to the term of "superpowers", alleging that it would open the way for medium-sized or small powers to impose their will upon others. chinese representative huang hua then spoke again and sternly refuted malik's sophistry and nonsense.

panamanian foreign minister juan antonio tack made a final address at the closing meeting. he said: latin america has united and "is learning to speak in its own voice in unequivocal terms". he added: panama can not forget the expressions of support it has received during the meeting. panama will continue its struggle until its aspirations for the exercise of full jurisdiction over all of its territory and resources are satisfied.

Sub-Committee I of UN Sea-Bed Committee Discusses International Machinery

(NCNA-English United Nations, Apr. 1, 1973)

the sub-committee 1.of the united nations sea-bed committee discussed in the past days questions concerning the international machinery in the international sea-bed area.

hsia pu, the chinese representative, in a speech delivered on march 27, said: "all activities of the proposed international machinery, political, organizational and operational, should conform with the principles of the international regime to be determined. the chinese delegation holds that, in the light of the main spirit of the 'declaration of principles' adopted by the u.n. general assembly, these principles should be as follows:

1) the international sea-bed area and its resources are owned jointly by the people of all countries and shall not be appropriated at will by any state or person as his own;

2) ensure the rational management of the area and the proper use of its resources; oppose super-power monopoly and manipulation;

3) benefits and gains derived from the exploitation of its resources shall be shared fairly and equitably by all states on an equal footing irrespective of their size, taking into particular consideration the needs of the developing countries, whether coastal or land-locked;

4) ensure that the international sea-bed area be used for peaceful purposes, the first step should be to prohibit the activities of all nuclear submarines and the emplacement of nuclear and all other weapons in the area;

5) protect the marine environment and prevent its pollution;

6) the activities of the international machinery should not infringe upon the lawful rights and legitimate interests of the coastal states;

7) management of the resources of the international sea-bed area shall cover all mineral and living resources;

8) management by the international machinery shall not be limited to the exploration of the international sea-bed area and the exploitation of its resources, but shall also cover other related activities such as scientific research."

hsia pu said that the international machinery should be jointly managed by all countries. manipulation or monopolization in any manner by the super-powers is impermissible; nor can the one or two super-powers be allowed to exercise exclusive control by virtue of their advanced technical capabilities, which would result in maritime hegemonism and colonial rule of a new type.

the chinese representative pointed out that the international machinery "should be an organization of joint management by sovereign states, based on equality and mutual benefit." "on the composition of the international machinery, the following principles should be applied, namely, equality among big and small nations, rational geographical representation and rotation of offices by election. in particular, the current reality of the developing countries playing a positive role in international affairs must be reflected by a greater proportion of seats for these countries in the international machinery." "the super-powers must not be allowed to dominate the council, nor have a privileged position in it."

hsia pu said: "we cannot but point out with regret that some of the current proposals regarding the distribution of the seats of the council are most unreasonable. for instance, one super-power has proposed that seven east european countries be given six seats, while the great number of asian, african and latin american countries are to be allotted only six seats for each group. obviously this is discrimination against the developing countries, and is most unfair. take another example, the other super-power has proposed that six industrially most advanced countries be designated as members of the council. such an approach of taking different levels of industrial development as the criteria for eligibility to membership of the council contravenes the principles of equality among all countries, big and small. we are against it."

hsia pu further pointed out: "pending the setting up of the international machinery, activities for the commercial exploitation of resources in the international sea-bed area should cease." he said: "the provisions of an international regime are being drafted and an international machinery is yet to be established. meanwhile, a handful of states are proceeding with exploitation of the resources of this area in an attempt to create a fait accompli and thus deprive the majority of states of their legitimate rights and interests in the resources of the international sea-bed area."

hsia pu said: "the pre-emptive plunder of international sea-bed resources under whatever pretext is not to be permitted."

hsia pu opposed the proposal made by the u.s. representative to the effect that the international regime and machinery enter provisionally into force before the treaty of the law of the sea takes effect upon ratification.

during the meeting, representatives of chile, peru, pakistan, tanzania and other countries also opposed the u.s. proposal.

Chinese Representative Speaks at Sub-Committee II of UN Sea-Bed Committee

(NCNA-English United Nations, Apr. 1, 1973)

chinese representative shen wei-liang stated at the march 29th meeting of the sub-committee ii of the u.n. sea-bed committee that the outmoded four geneva conventions on the law of the sea are in the interests of the superpowers in pursuing maritime hegemony. he said that the chinese delegation resolutely supports the opinion of many small and medium-sized countries that at the third conference on the law of the sea, a new and comprehensive convention should be worked out to replace the four geneva conventions.

shen wei-liang pointed out that "in 1958 when the first conference on the law of the sea was held, many asian and african countries had not yet won independence. asian, african and latin american countries made up only about half of the eighty-odd countries then participating in the conference. and owing to manipulation by the imperialist powers, their many reasonable propositions were not adopted. thus, the four geneva conventions have completely failed to reflect truly the reasonable demands of the numerous developing countries. in the decade and more since then, profound changes have taken place in the world situation. all countries, big or small, should be equal. international affairs should be settled by all countries through consultations on an equal footing. opinions of the third world should be fully respected. the representatives of many countries have now pointed out that the four conventions do not meet the needs of our epoch and should be rewritten. this is well-founded. this just demand was reflected in the list of subjects and issues relating to the law of the sea approved last year by the sea-bed committee, which covered various topics relating to the maritime law to be discussed at the third conference on the law of the sea. however, the superpowers are doing their utmost to maintain the four geneva conventions. as everyone is aware, one of the superpowers demanded the

inclusion in the list of an item entitled: 'measures which must be taken to ensure the universal participation of states in... the geneva conventions of 1958'. this attempt failed only because of the strong opposition of many countries.

"what is the real purpose of the superpowers in defending so obstinately the outmoded four geneva conventions? the answer can be found by a mere glance at the main provisions of the four conventions."

speaking on the convention on the territorial sea and the contiguous zone shen wei-liang pointed out: "the superpowers with their unbridled ambition to carve up and dominate the seas and oceans, are trying hard to narrow down the territorial seas of other coastal states. at the 1958 conference on the law of the sea, the head of the delegation of a superpower attempted to impose upon other countries the three-nautical-mile breadth of the territorial sea as a so-called principle of international law. but after the conference he publicly admitted that he was opposed to a broader territorial sea not 'simply' from consideration of international law, but 'for compelling military and commercial reasons'. because, if a broader territorial sea was agreed on, the operations of the air and naval forces of his country would be 'seriously impeded'. the other superpower opposed the three nautical mile rule, being at the time nominally for 'safeguarding the sovereignty of all states'. but as its own territorial sea was twelve nautical miles, it tried to confine those of all other countries to the same breadth. though they held two propositions, the purpose was the same, that is, to contend for the domination of the seas and oceans. thanks to the unflinching struggle of some small and medium-sized countries, the 1958 conference did not make explicit provisions on the breadth of the territorial sea. but the convention on the territorial sea and the contiguous zone stipulates in paragraph 2 of article 24 that 'the contiguous zone may not extend beyond twelve miles from the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured'. it is this paragraph that the superpowers are attempting to use as a so-called 'legal basis' for opposing the developing countries in their struggle to defend their territorial sea rights.

"another important question concerning the territorial sea is the right of passage through the territorial sea. article 14 of the afore-mentioned convention provides in general terms that ships of all states shall enjoy the right of innocent passage through territorial seas. that is to say, it may be interpreted that foreign military ships enjoy the same right. this is obviously unacceptable to many countries. as is well known, legislations of many countries expressly provide that prior approval or notice is imperative for foreign military ships to pass through their territorial seas. this is a matter within the sovereignty of a coastal state -- a point even admitted

by the draft convention originally put forward by the international law commission. however, the above-mentioned article in the convention has actually written off at one stroke this lawful right of the coastal states. besides, article 16 of the convention stipulates that there shall be no suspension of the innocent passage of foreign ships through straits which are used for international navigation. this blatantly deprives coastal states with such straits of the right to exercise sovereignty over their own territorial seas. consequently, foreign warships and submarines can intrude unimpededly into the straits within the territorial sea limits of coastal states in disregard of their security. is it not crystal clear whose interests these unjustifiable provisions serve?"

speaking on the convention on the high seas, shen wei-liang said, "a small number of maritime powers have long dominated and run amuck on the seas and oceans by utilizing the so-called 'freedom of the high seas'. the convention on the high seas further stipulates explicitly the so-called 'four freedoms' of the high seas (that is, socalled freedom of passage, freedom of fishing, freedom of laying and maintenance of submarine cables or pipelines at sea-bed and freedom of flying over high seas -- ed.)." he said: "during the first conference on the law of the sea held in 1958, the representative of the united states disclosed that the soviet union had dispatched to all parts of the world nearly a hundred mammoth 'factory ships', which were capable of undertaking the whole process of fishery production on the sea, and that consequently, 'many countries, such as iceland, the new states of africa and asia and the west coast countries of south america become alarmed'. in turn, the soviet representative accused the united states of carrying out naval and air manoeuvres near the coasts of other countries in the pacific ocean and the caribbean sea by taking advantage of the 'freedom of the high seas' and thus posing a serious threat to those coastal states. this shows that the so-called 'four freedoms' in effect allow the superpowers to enjoy hegemony while bringing disasters to the small and weak countries. some coastal countries have had bitter experience in this respect."

he added, "at present, activities of the superpowers on the seas and oceans have greatly increased as compared with 1958. it can thus be seen that the 'four freedoms' of the high seas are, in essence, freedoms of superpower aggression, threat and plunder against other countries, particularly the developing countries, and freedoms of superpower hegemony and power politics. should such 'freedoms' be permitted to continue today in the 1970's?"

shen wei-liang then spoke of the convention on fishing and conservation of the living resources of the high seas. he said, "article 7 of the convention requires that measures taken by coastal states for the conservation of fishery resources 'do not discriminate in form

or in fact against foreign fishermen'. this, in reality, serves to provide legal justification for the superpowers to plunder the fishery resources of other countries. at present, the one or two superpowers, relying on their maritime superiority, are dispatching large numbers of fishing fleets to wantonly intrude into the off-shore areas of other countries and plunder their fishery resources on a large scale. the above-mentioned provision serves no other purpose than to leave the door wide open to such acts of their piracy. this has been fully proved by the fact that in the last decade the annual catch of the soviet union from distant water fishing constitutes over three fourths of its total output."

speaking on the convention on the continental shelf, shen wei-liang said, "three out of the only seven articles forming the operative part of the convention are designed to uphold 'the freedom of the high seas'. for instance, article 3 stipulates that the rights of a coastal state over the continental shelf do not affect the legal status of the superjacent waters as high seas, or that of the air space above those waters. article 4 includes a specific clause against impediment to the laying and maintenance of submarine cables or pipelines on the continental shelf. under article 5, there are many more specific provisions: paragraph 1 stipulates that exploitation of the continental shelf must not interfere with navigation, fishing, the conservation of resources and scientific research. paragraph 6 says that installations or devices for exploitation must not interfere with international navigation. paragraph 8 stipulates that a coastal state shall not normally withhold its consent to the request of 'purely scientific research' into the continental shelf, etc. in a word, no one is allowed to prejudice or affect the so-called 'four freedoms' of the superpowers."

he continued, "it is worth noting that the soviet representative stated at the conference that 'if no kind of scientific research into the continental shelf could be undertaken without the consent of the coastal state, much valuable purely scientific work would be stopped.' but later the soviet government promulgated its own legislation which prohibits surveying or any other activities on its continental shelf unless there is agreement or special permission. this double standard fully reveals the true features of a maritime overlord.

"it must be pointed out further that the four geneva conventions only provide in their articles the procedures for accession to the conventions but no procedures for withdrawal from them. this seems to be no accidental negligence. at the march session of the sea-bed committee held last year, the representative of senegal referred to the fact that his country's request to withdraw from the conventions had met with unjustifiable rejection. this fact shows that the four geneva conventions are in

reality shackles which, once accepted by developing countries, cannot easily be shaken off. here we can see more clearly the true motives of that superpower which wants to ensure the universal participation of states in the geneva conventions."

the chinese representative said in conclusion: "it is not difficult to see from the above analysis that the outmoded four geneva conventions on the law of the sea are fundamentally in the interests of the superpowers in pursuing maritime hegemony and not to the advantage of the large numbers of developing countries in their just struggle to defend their sovereignty and national economic interests. if the four geneva conventions should be taken as the basis in the forthcoming new conference on the law of the sea, it would in effect mean forcing all other countries to accept the maritime overlord position of the superpowers and submit to their orders and manipulation. this is absolutely unacceptable to us. therefore, the chinese delegation firmly supports the opinion of the delegations of many small and medium-sized countries that at the third conference on the law of the sea a new and comprehensive convention should be worked out to replace the four geneva conventions. we are deeply convinced that this will be in the interests of the people of all countries."

Sub-Committee III of UN Sea-Bed Committee Debates on Marine Scientific Research

(NCNA-English United Nations, Apr. 4, 1973)

the sub-committee 3 of the u.n. sea-bed committee has held several meetings since march 19 debating on marine scientific research. a number of speakers from various countries maintained that monopoly of marine scientific research by superpowers should be broken and that in carrying out these researches the sovereignty and interest of the coastal countries should be respected.

during the debate, the soviet union introduced a draft convention on scientific research in the world ocean to the sub-committee, attempting to use "the principle of freedom of scientific research" to camouflage its ambitious plot to pursue hegemony on the seas. the draft convention said that "all states, irrespective of their geographical locations, as well as international organizations, shall enjoy on a basis of equality and without any discrimination the right of freedom to conduct scientific research in the world ocean". soviet representative g.s. gorshkov, tried hard to sell this draft convention at the meeting.

u.s. representative handler alleged that the traditional freedom of science should be retained in all of the ocean beyond narrowly defined limits of national jurisdiction. he claimed that "restriction on research in the oceans would not benefit mankind.

yet there were not a few representatives from the third world countries voicing quite different opinions.

wilfredo del castillo, representative of peru, said that all scientific and technological activities relating to the marine enviroment, including the sea-bed and sub-soil, should be carried out with the authorization of the coastal state. he stated that as to the sea beyond national jurisdiction research should be conducted for peaceful purposes, with special regard for the interests of the developing countries.

scientific research in areas beyond jurisdiction should be so regulated that the developing countries did not become totally dependent on the developed countries for their technology, he added.

hadi sadeghi, representative of iran, said research in the international area of the oceans should be in line with the principle of the common heritage of mankind. in areas within national jurisdiction, scientific research could take place only with the consent of the coastal state.

remarking that the present law of the sea was insufficient and that its days were clearly numbered, arvid pardo, representative of malta, stressed that scientific research should serve the social interest and that public interest should be preserved.

saanin, representative of indonesia, said that scientific research should be conducted exclusively for peaceful purposes. scientific research within areas under national jurisdiction could be carried out by the states concerned or with their written consent.

valdes zamudio, another representative of peru, said the principles in regard to complete freedom of scientific research were very hard to accept. he said that this kind of argument was based on the principle that knowledge was equivalent to power, which would mean that states having the means to conduct research would wield their power over states which were not in a position to carry out research.

chinese representative shen wei-liang pointed out on april 2 that "the representatives of many countries, especially the developing countries, have maintained that internationally conducted activities of marine scientific research must follow certain principles, namely, that any state wishing to conduct scientific research in a sea area under the jurisdiction of another

state must obtain the latter's consent and that scientific research in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction should comply with the regulations set by the international regime to be established. this, we consider, is entirely reasonable."

however, shen wei-liang said, the one or two superpowers, in utter disregard of the just demands of the vast number of developing countries, advocate with ulterior motives the so-called "freedom of scientific research". they arbitrarily describe their own opinions as recognized principles of international law and attempt to impose them on others. this is absolutely unacceptable to all states which uphold justice.

"it is a well-known fact that, at present, relying on their superiority in marine technology, the superpowers are everywhere stealthily gathering marine intelligence on a large scale so as to wilfully plunder marine resources under the screen of scientific research. the so-called 'freedom of scientific research' is in fact only their 'freedom' to stealthily gather marine intelligence," he stressed.

he said: "the superpowers have never ceased for a single day to use marine scientific research as a tool for pushing maritime hegemony. motivated by their needs to contend for hegemony, the superpowers have been stepping up their expansion on the seas and the sea-bed. their marine scientific research has already become an indispensable means for realizing their economic plunder and military aggression."

shen wei-liang emphasized that "the principles of respect for the sovereignty of and equality among all states, big and small, form the basis for a reasonable solution to the question of international scientific research on the seas."

he then outlined the basic principles which should guide marine scientific research as follows:

1. a coastal state enjoys full sovereignty over its territorial sea. without its consent, no outsider is allowed to carry out any research work in this area.

2. a coastal state exercises exclusive jurisdiction over its national jurisdictional zone (or exclusive economic zone, fishing zone, patrimonial sea, etc.) adjacent to its territorial sea. any foreign country wishing to carry out marine scientific research in the area must obtain the prior consent of the coastal state and strictly observe its relevant laws and regulations.

3. a coastal state is entitled to take part in the scientific research carried out in its territorial sea or national jurisdictional zone by other countries and

to receive the data and samples obtained in such scientific research. the publication of the results of such research is subject to the prior consent of the coastal state concerned.

4. the international sea-bed area beyond national jurisdiction and the resources thereof are in principle jointly owned by the people of all countries. scientific research carried out in this area is subject to management by the international machinery to be established.

5. all states should, in accordance with the spirit of the "declaration of principles", promote international cooperation in marine scientific research based on the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty, and equality and mutual benefit. any concerted programs of international marine scientific research should be worked out jointly on the condition of guaranteeing equality among all states, big and small.

Chinese Delegate Refutes Soviet Revisionist Delegate's Absurd Assertions at UN Sea-Bed Committee Meeting

(NCNA-English United Nations, Apr. 5, 1973)

chuang yen, chief representative of the chinese delegation to the meeting of the u.n. sea-bed committee, in a speech at the sub-committee ii meeting today refuted soviet representative malik's absurd assertions on the questions of territorial sea and exclusive economic zones and his unreasonable attacks against china and other developing countries.

since sub-committee ii started its substantive debate on march 9, many representatives from the developing countries in asia, africa and latin america have voiced their determination to defend their national interests and sovereignty and to oppose the superpowers' attempts to impose their self-interest-seeking proposals on others regardless of the national sovereignty and economic interests of these countries. this has irritated the soviet representative malik. in his speech on april 2, malik stubbornly insisted that the territorial sea must not be permitted to extend beyond 12 nautical miles and opposed the developing countries' demand for delimitation of exclusive economic zones. he also launched groundless attacks and blasphemies against china and other developing countries. several representatives of the developing countries refuted the absurd assertions of the soviet representative during the recent meetings.

chuang yen pointed out in his speech: "the soviet representative alleged that the breadth of the territorial sea of one hundred countries including china had not exceeded twelve nautical miles and that, therefore, the soviet union was not imposing its views on others by proposing twelve nautical miles as the maximum limit for the territorial sea of all countries. it must be pointed out that the essence of the matter is who should determine the limit of the territorial sea of a country, and not the question of how many countries have set 12 nautical miles as the limit of their territorial seas. the chinese delegation has always held that all coastal countries are entitled to determine reasonably the limits of their territorial seas according to their specific natural conditions, taking into account the needs of their security and national economic development. the people's republic of china declared in 1958 the limit of her territorial sea to be twelve nautical miles. but we have never been opposed to the territorial sea of other countries exceeding twelve nautical miles. many other countries have adopted such a reasonable stand. now what is the position of the soviet union? having set 12 nautical miles as the limit of its territorial sea, it insists on not allowing the territorial sea of other countries to exceed twelve nautical miles; otherwise, it will arbitrarily charge others with so-called 'violation of international law' and so on and so forth. in fact it is insisting on imposing its own will on others. is this not the tyrant's way?"

he continued to say that the soviet representative has done his utmost to oppose the reasonable demand of the developing countries for the delimitation of exclusive economic zones. he asserted that the delimitation of exclusive economic zones would not necessarily be favourable to the developing countries, and he even alleged with ulterior purpose that in africa this would only be in the interest of south africa. these absurd assertions were immediately and effectively refuted by many representatives. it is entirely legitimate for the developing countries to demand a reasonable delimitation of exclusive economic zones in order to resist the superpowers' plunder of their coastal fishery resources and to protect their national economic interests. but strangely, a self-styled "protector" of the interests of the developing countries has gone so far as to desperately oppose this just and reasonable demand. what really is the reason for all this? it can be seen from an abundance of information that the soviet union has gone to an appalling extent in plundering fishery resources in the seas of latin america and africa and the arabian sea.

he stated, "numerous facts have shown that the soviet union is an avaricious plunderer of the fishery resources of the world. here, we would like to mention in passing that the fact that the soviet union delimited in 1956 a 'controlled fishing zone' has been confirmed in the speech of mr. malik.

"you could wilfully delimit a controlled zone up to 48 degrees north and 170 degrees 25 minutes east as far as 400 nautical miles away from your coast for the purpose of protecting your coastal fishing, whereas you have arbitrarily opposed the demand of the developing countries for a reasonable delimitation of exclusive economic zones in their nearby coastal areas. we would like to ask: what kind of logic is this? it is thus not difficult to understand that in stubbornly opposing the establishment of exclusive economic zones the real purpose of the soviet union is simply to maintain its fishing hegemony on the seas."

refuting the soviet representative's maliciously attacks that china was "over-ambitious", chuang yen said: "it is clear for all to see in the present world who are the superpowers, who are lording it over others, who have established huge military bases and stationed troops on the territories of other countries, and who are carrying out intervention, subversion, aggression, intimidation and plunder everywhere exclamation as regards, for instance, the situation on the seas and oceans, it is the warships and nuclear submarines of the superpowers that have been plying the oceans; it is the fishing fleets of the superpowers that have frequently intruded into the coastal areas of other countries for unbridled plunder of their resources. such acts of piracy cannot be denied."

referring to the fact that in his speech the soviet representative again peddled the proposal on the so-called non-use of force in international relations and the permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons, chuang yen noted, "back at the 27th session of the general assembly, the chinese delegation pointed out that this proposal of the soviet government was a sheer hoax designed to cover up its arms drive and war preparation, aggression and expansion and to further strengthen its position of nuclear monopoly. it was only natural for the chinese delegation to firmly oppose such a proposal. is it not easy to see through the intention of the super-power which, running amuck and lording it over others everywhere in the world, has the temerity to preach 'the gospel of peace' at the united nations forum?"

"the speech of the soviet representative once again shows that the current international struggle with regard to the right over the seas and oceans is in essence a struggle between aggression and anti-aggression, plunder and anti-plunder, hegemony and anti-hegemony. in defence of their national economic interests and state sovereignty, the large number of developing countries in asia, africa and latin america are now getting further united to wage unremitting struggles against the maritime hegemony of the superpowers. this is the trend of our time, which no one can hold back", he emphasized.

chuang yen reaffirmed that the chinese government and people will unswervingly adhere to their just principled

stand, firmly stand together with the developing countries and all countries that uphold justice, and work jointly for the establishment of a new law of the sea which will meet the needs of the present era.

he expressed his approbation of the draft of articles on navigation through the territorial sea and straits proposed recently by the representative of the philippines on behalf of cyprus, greece and six other countries. he pointed out that these draft articles have basically reflected the legitimate aspirations of the coastal states with straits to safeguard the sovereignty of their territorial seas, while paying due regard to the conveniences of international navigation. therefore, it is comparatively reasonable. they may be taken as a basis for discussion by the working group of sub-committee ii. he said that the chinese delegation "is ready to work together with all our colleagues for a reasonable solution of the question of navigation through straits."

Representative of Chinese Delegation Makes Statement at ECAFE Session

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 12, 1973)

an chih-yuan, representative of the chinese delegation to the 29th session of the united nations economic commission for asia and the far east, made a statement at the sitting here today. full text of the statement reads:

mr. chairman and fellow representatives,

it is a great pleasure for the delegation of the people's republic of china to attend the 29th session of the united nations economic commission for asia and the far east and discuss with you questions of our common concern. we wish to express our sincere thanks to the representatives of many countries as well as e.c.a.f.e. executive secretary u nyun for the friendly welcome they have accorded us. we would also like to express here our deep thanks to our host the japanese government and extend our cordial greetings to the japanese people.

asia and the far east are a region with the largest expanse of land and the biggest population in the world. the peoples of the countries of asia and the far east are industrious, valiant and talented peoples, who have created splendid cultures in their long histories and made important contributions to mankind. however, owing to colonialist and imperialist aggression, oppression and

plunder, in the past centuries, most countries in this region lost their independence over long periods of time and remained poor and backward, and the broad masses of the people experienced untold sufferings. where there is oppression, there is resistance. in order to combat imperialism and colonialism and win national independence and liberation, the peoples in this region, with their glorious fighting tradition, waged undaunted struggles and recorded immortal chapters in the annals of modern history. since world war ii, peoples in this region have continued to rise in struggles, many countries have achieved independence in succession, and the national liberation movements have won a series of historic victories. the colonial rule of imperialism in asia and the far east has suffered heavy blows.

at present, the struggle of the peoples in asia and the far east against big-power hegemonism and in defence of the independence and sovereignty of their countries is continuing to develop. the heroic indochinese peoples have, under most difficult conditions, won great victories in their wars against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the signing of the paris agreement and the agreement on laos marked the beginning of the ending of foreign military aggression in viet nam and laos and made it possible again for the vietnamese and laos peoples to settle their internal affairs free from outside interference. since agreement was reached in korea between the north and the south on the principle of independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the korean people have continued to work tirelessly for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. at the same time, more and more countries in asia and the far east, unwilling to be swayed by big-power hegemonism, are gradually adopting independent policies. the relations between quite a number of countries have been normalized, and friendly contacts between peoples have resumed and developed. we are glad to mention here that china and her close neighbour japan have normalized their relations in conformity with the long cherished wishes of the two peoples, thus opening a new page in the annals of the relations between the two countries. not long ago, china also established diplomatic relations with australia and new zealand. all these important events have, to different extents, been conducive to the relaxation of tension in asia and the far east. the situation in this region is undergoing profound changes increasingly favourable to the people of all countries.

however, it must be pointed out that at present asia and the far east are far from being tranquil. the superpowers are continuing their acts of aggression and interference in this region. what calls for special attention is the fact that a superpower is stepping up its expansion in this region in an attempt to seize hegemony. it not only has instigated a war of aggression to dismember another country but has been making a show of force everywhere in the vast region extending from west asia to the far

east and from the indian ocean to the pacific, infringing on other countries' sovereignty and gravely menacing the peace and security of this region. its doings have served to expose the essence of the so-called "asian collective security system" it has been peddling everywhere. its immediate aim in energetically advocating "asian collective security" is to control and divide asian countries and incorporate them gradually into its sphere of influence. such a "system" can only bring new disasters to the people of asia. we are confident that the daily awakening countries and peoples in asia and the far east will maintain high vigilance, see through this superpower scheme and safeguard their own independence and sovereignty.

mr. chairman and fellow representatives,

the people of most countries in asia and the far east are eager to lift their countries from poverty and backwardness resulting from prolonged plunder by imperialism, so that their countries may develop independently. to us, political independence and economic independence are inseparable. in the absence of political independence, economic independence is out of the question and the independence of a country is incomplete and insecure without economic independence. it is within the inalienable sovereignty of an independent country to oppose economic plunder and protect its national resources and other economic rights and interests. it is a cause for our rejoicing that many developing countries in this region have made gratifying progress in developing their national economies since independence. continuous new successes have been achieved in agriculture, industry, transport and communications. some countries have gradually nationalized enterprises owned by foreign capital, so that their people can develop and exploit their own resources. but to date imperialism is still trying in many ways to obstruct and sabotage their further advance toward economic independence. the imperialists, and particularly the superpowers, are using the signboard of "aid" and "joint exploitation" to rob the developing countries of their natural resources, control their economic life-lines, reduce them to economic subordination and dependence and further place them under their political control. the imperialists have, moreover, monopolized international markets and subjected the developing countries in this region to plunder and exploitation. employing selfish manoeuvres, they are shifting their economic and monetary crises onto the developing countries, causing serious losses to many states in this region. all this shows that the developing countries must carry on a protracted struggle against the policies of aggression and plunder of the imperialists, particularly the superpowers, if they want to defend their state sovereignty and win and safeguard complete political and economic independence.

like peoples in other parts of the world, the peoples of the countries of asia and the far east possess great creative ability. most of the countries in this region are rich in natural resources. we are fully capable of

building our own countries independently along the line of relying mainly on our own efforts while taking foreign aid as an auxiliary on the principles of equality and mutual benefit. in the course of her own construction, china has come to realize that self-reliance means for a country to rely mainly on the strength of its people, bring their talents into play, gradually eliminate imperialist forces and influence, exploit national resources or use foreign resources obtained under the principle of equality and mutual benefit according to its own actual needs and possibilities, to develop its agriculture, light industry and heavy industry in a planned way and step by step, and promote foreign trade on the principle of equality, mutual benefit and exchange of mutually needed goods. of course, our countries have different specific conditions, and each has its own experience for construction. at present china is still rather backward economically and we need to make still greater efforts in national construction. we are ready to learn from the advanced experience of other peoples to make up for our inadequacy. we are convinced that so long as we trust and rely on the people and bring their initiative and creativeness into full play, we can certainly frustrate all obstruction and sabotage made by imperialism and hegemonism, overcome all difficulties and win still greater successes in developing the national economy.

self-reliance does not preclude international economic and trade relations on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and exchange of mutually needed goods. it is necessary for the countries of asia and the far east to strengthen their mutual economic and trade relations so as to promote the development of their respective national economies and break the monopoly and control of international economic and trade relations by big-power hegemonism. we hold that such cooperation, including aid in all forms, should be based on equality, mutual benefit and strict respect for the sovereignty of the countries concerned and that no conditions should be attached and no privileges demanded. its purpose should be to help consolidate the economic independence of the countries concerned and never to turn one country into the economic dependency of another. we are firmly against big powers seeking hegemony and trying to subject countries of asia and the far east to their political control and economic plunder in the name of "regional cooperation". most of the countries in our region are developing countries. we believe that, with the economic development of the countries in asia and the far east and with the elimination of foreign obstruction from our economic and trade relations, the trade and economic relations between the countries in our region will grow daily.

china is one of the developing countries in asia and the far east. the chinese people are closely bound with the other peoples of asia and the far east by the common lot of prolonged subjection to imperialist aggression and

oppression and the common struggles of opposing imperialism and colonialism and building our own countries. it is easy for us to understand each other. our peoples have long sympathized with, been concerned for and supported each other. i wish to take this opportunity to reiterate that the chinese people resolutely support the peoples of the countries of asia and the far east in their just struggles to win and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and oppose aggression and interference by imperialism and big-power hegemonism, and we support them in their struggles to protect national resources and economic rights and interests, develop national economies and oppose foreign economic plunder and exploitation.

we consistently hold that all countries, big and small, should be equal. in international relations we steadfastly follow the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. we shall continue to establish and develop political, economic and cultural relations with various countries on the basis of these five principles. we hold that the people of each country have the right to choose the social system of their own country according to their own will and to safeguard the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country, and that no country has the right to subject another country to its aggression, subversion, control, interference or bullying. we are opposed to the power politics and hegemonism of the big bullying the small and the strong bullying the weak. the chinese government has time and again declared that it will never seek hegemony in the asian-pacific region and is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony. at no time, neither today nor ever in the future, will china be a superpower subjecting others to aggression, subversion, control, interference or bullying. we hold that the affairs of a given country must be handled by its own people, those of the asian-far east region by all the countries in asia and the far east, and world affairs by all the countries of the world.

ecafe is an important regional body of the united nations. at present, there are certain irrationalities in its composition. we must solemnly point out that the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, is the sole legal government representing the cambodian people, while the lon nol puppet clique is a handful of national scum, which is illegal from the very beginning and by no means qualified to represent the cambodian people in ecafe. the paris agreement on viet nam gives de facto recognition to the two administrations existing in south viet nam, i.e., the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the saigon authorities. the provisional

revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the genuine representative of the south vietnamese people. in the present political situation, it is not appropriate to have the saigon authorities unilaterally represented in ecafe. in the circumstances in which agreement has been reached in korea between the north and the south on the principls for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea, it is unreasonable and abnormal for the south korean authorities to be unilaterally represented in ecafe. we express our regret over all this.

mr. chairman and fellow representatives,

the days are gone for ever when imperialism and hegemonism could manipulate at will the destiny of the peoples of the countries in asia and the far east. we are convinced that, so long as the peoples of asia and the far east strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle, they can certainly banish the imperialist forces and influence, take their destiny into their own hands and gradually lift their countries from poverty and backwardness and achieve prosperity and make still greater contributions to mankind.

in conclusion, we express the hope that ecafe will respond to the wishes of the peoples of the countries in this region and make efforts to promote the independence of these countries and the development of their national economies. the chinese delegation is ready to work together with you all to achieve positive results in this session.

Chinese Deputy Representative Speaks on Population Question at ECAFE Meeting

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 16, 1973)

chi lung, deputy representative of the chinese delegation to the 29th e.c.a.f.e. session, made a speech on the population question at the meeting of the committee of the whole held this morning.

he said: "the delegation of the people's republic of china would like to explain here our views on the population question and to hold consultations together with the delegations of other countries.

"we hold that, of all things in the world people are the most precious. people are the decisive factor in the social productive forces. they are first of all producers and then consumers. as producers, they ceaselessly concentrate on production in breadth and depth

and can produce more products than they consume. under certain socio-historical conditions, some problems may arise as the population increases. this is caused by various obstacles blocking the development of the social productive forces. the entire progress of history shows that people are always able to sweep aside obstacles in the way of advance, promote the steady development of the social productive forces and create more and more wealth for society. those views which regard people as a negative factor, that people are purely consumers and that growth in population means an obstacle to economic development do not correspond to the historical facts in the development of mankind. those views which claim that efforts to reduce the population's mortality rate would harm the socio-economic progress are even more absurd.

"we hold that the fundamental reason for the present poverty and backwardness in many developing countries in the asian and far east region as well as in other regions lies in the policies of aggression, plunder and war pushed by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and in particular, by the superpowers, which seriously destroy these countries' productive forces. the decisive conditions for changing this situation of poverty and backwardness is to get rid of aggression and oppression by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, to combat big-power hegemonism and power politics, to strive for and safeguard national independence and to develop the national economy independently. in our view, it is erroneous to say that the poverty and backwardness of the developing countries stem mainly from over-population and that a population policy is of fundamental significance and plays the main role in solving the problem of poverty and backwardness."

referring to the chinese people's own experience, chi lung said: "old china's poverty and backwardness is known to all. under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people, after a long and valiant struggle, overthrew the reactionary rule of imperialism and its lackeys, founded the people's republic of china and are engaged in socialist economic construction independently, self-reliantly and in a planned way. though our population has increased relatively quickly since the founding of the people's republic of china, the increase in production was even faster. over the past 24 years, china's population grew from more than 500 million to over 700 million, an increase of more than 50 per cent, but during the same period, grain production more than doubled, increasing from 110 million tons to 240 million tons; cloth and other light industrial products increased by several fold, some even by dozens of fold; and still bigger increases have been registered in heavy industrial products. a look at the average annual rate of progressive increase since the founding of the

people's republic of china shows that the average annual progressive increase in population is about 2 per cent while that of grain is nearly 4 per cent, with the average annual progressive increase for the last decade being about 5 per cent. moreover, at present china's cultivated land (which is roughly over 100 million hectare) only amounts to a little more than 10 per cent of the total area of the country. the per hectare yield for grain is still not high and the mechanization in grain production is still at a very low level. judging from whatever angle, there are enormous potentialities for china's grain production which will grow not too slowly. china is a developing country and the living standards of her people are still rather low. however, starvation and unemployment have been eliminated. there is food, clothing and work for the people. some malthusians have prated that when there are too many people, the question of feeding them cannot be solved; that too many people obstructs the progress of society, and so on. facts have thoroughly refuted such nonsense.

"population increase in a planned way is china's established policy. we follow such a policy not because the question of 'over-population' exists in china. in china, social production is carried out in a planned way and this requires that the population increase is planned, too. it is also necessary to have a planned population increase in order to promote the thorough emancipation of women, care for mothers and women and children and bring up and educate the younger generation well, and improve the people's health and bring about national prosperity. such a policy conforms with the interests and aspirations of the broad masses.

"to implement the policy of planned population increase requires us to develop medical and health work throughout the cities and countryside and do a good job in maternity and child care on the basis of actively developing production and raising the people's living standards and, while lowering the mortality rate of the population on the one hand, practise planned childbirth on the other to regulate the birth rate. what we mean by planned childbirth is not only birth control, but adopting different measures according to different circumstances. in densely populated areas with high birth rates, we advocate late marriage and birth control, so that the age difference between the parents and their children will be about 30 years rather than about 20 years. in national minority areas and other sparsely populated areas, we adopt appropriate measures to help increase population and promote production; guidance and help are also given to those who desire to practise birth control.

"china's work on birth control is carried out under the principle of voluntariness on the part of the masses with state guidance. the government and social organizations at all levels mobilize the masses to practise planned child-birth voluntarily through widespread propaganda

and education. the state provides contraceptives free of charge and related medical services. to the few cases of sterility, active treatment are also given.

"china has gained rather noteworthy success in lowering the population's mortality rate. initial success has also been obtained in birth-control work in the densely populated areas, but it is not developing evenly. a change has been brought about in the national minority areas where the population of some nationalities had in the past shown a sharp decline due to brutal persecution by the reactionary forces. the population in these areas has shown a fairly rapid increase and now there is a growing population and developing production. our experience in planned child-birth is still not sufficient and we must continue in our efforts. facts prove that our country is able to gradually achieve the control of population growth by mankind itself in a planned way."

chi lung added: "we hold that the drawing up of a population policy is the internal affair of the various countries. conditions differ in the various countries, so we cannot seek a forcibly uniform policy on population. under the premise of full respect for the sovereignty of the various countries and in accordance with the wishes of their people, it is of course beneficial to exchange experience internationally on the problems of population and family planning. we are ready to learn from the fine experience of the people of other countries."

Chinese Representative on Economic Aid at 29th Session of ECAFE

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 17, 1973)

"economic and technical aid in all forms, whether bilateral or multilateral through the united nations, should be based on strict respect for the sovereignty of the recipient countries and on an equal footing, without any conditions attached and unaccompanied by any demand for privileges," stated an chih-yuan, chinese representative to the 29th session of the united nations economic commission for asia and the far east, at the meeting of the committee of the whole here today.

he said: "the purpose in providing aid should be to help the recipient countries embark on the road of independence and self-reliance."

he pointed out: "at present, the people of the developing countries of asia and the far east are engaged

in a struggle to oppose big-power hegemonism and safeguard state sovereignty, develop their national economies and achieve economic independence. in building their national economies the developing countries should mainly rely on their own efforts, but this should not preclude the acceptance of such international aid which contributes to their economic independence and which is given on the basis of respect for their state sovereignty and in accordance with the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

"in our opinion, all countries in the world, big or small, strong or weak, should be equal. international economic and technical cooperation should be based on the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence."

he said: "imperialism, particularly the superpowers, using 'aid' as cover, are subjecting developing countries to their political control and economic plunder. in providing credit, they not only demand high interest but also attach hard terms. as a result, many developing countries have been burdened with heavy debts, deep in a vicious circle of repaying old debts by means of new debts. what should be pointed out in particular is that a certain superpower always uses the providing of loans as a means to control other countries and interfere in other countries' internal affairs. it even exerts political pressure on recipient countries by pressing for payment of debts. it regards its aid as one-sided 'alms' and boasts about anything it gives. it talks glibly about giving 'disinterested aid' to the developing countries, but in actuality it is profiteering at the expense of others. this is something which we are firmly opposed to.

"we always hold that aid between peoples is never unilateral, but is mutually supporting and beneficial. in her socialist construction china has always enjoyed the support of other peoples of the world and friendly countries. the chinese people are providing some economic and technical aid to friendly countries, and this is our bounden internationalist duty. such mutual help and cooperation have served to increase the capability of the peoples concerned in combating imperialism and big-power hegemonism and developing their national economies independently and self-reliantly. as china's economy is still comparatively backward, the material and technical aid we can provide to other countries is still limited. the chinese people are exerting an earnest effort, to the best of their capabilities, to strengthen their assistance to other countries, and make greater contributions to mankind."

Huang Hua Condemns Israeli Aggression on Lebanon and Exposes Infamous Design of Soviet Representative at UN Security Council

(NCNA-English United Nations, Apr. 17, 1973)

at yesterday's u.n. security council meeting, chinese permanent representative to the united nations huang hua severely condemned the israeli zionists' aggression on lebanon and their brutal crimes of killing palestinian guerrilla leaders and other palestinian revolutionaries. he reiterated the firm support the chinese government and people have given to the palestinian people, the lebanese people and the peoples of other arab countries in their just struggle against the israeli aggressors. he also exposed with convincing evidence the reactionary theory and infamous design of.the soviet representative.

huang hua said that the atrocity committed by the israeli zionists recently by intruding into lebanon and killing the palestinian guerrilla leaders and other palestinian revolutionaries "serves as yet another proof that the israeli zionists resort to aggression as their state policy and have carried out their policy of aggression by most brutal means."

he pointed out: "the israeli aggressors think that by means of bloody massacre they can intimidate the palestinian, lebanese and other arab peoples and stamp out the raging flames of the just struggle against israeli aggression. this is a sheer fond dream exclamation the fiercer the oppression, the stronger the resistance. by their perverse acts, the israeli aggressors are lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet."

he said: "the awakened palestinian and other arab peoples will further see through the ferocious features of the israeli aggressors, enhance their fighting will, unite closely and advance wave upon wave to carry on the struggle against the aggressors through to the end."

huang hua emphasized: "it is necessary to point out here that the connivance and encouragement by the two superpowers are the basic cause why the israeli zionists have not only long occupied and refused to withdraw from large tracts of arab territories but dared to perpetrate so blatantly repeated armed invasions and murderous atrocities against neighbouring arab countries. contending for their spheres of influence, the two superpowers are deliberately maintaining a situation of 'no war, no peace' in the middle east and are intentionally taking advantage of the temporary difficulties of the palestinian and other arab peoples to make political deals at the expense of the latter's national rights, territory and sovereignty, so as to facilitate their contention for important strategic points and oil resources in the middle east. one superpower

has been supporting the israeli aggressors with arms and economic aid, and the other is pouring a steady flow of manpower to israel to supply the israeli aggressors with sources for troop recruitment and even technical specialists. previous speakers here have rightly said that the palestinian and other arab peoples are the victims of superpower policies. however, the superpowers' acts of seeking gains at the expense of others are being seen through ever more clearly by the arab people and will eventually end in ignominious failure."

he declared: "the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support the palestinian, lebanese and other arab peoples in their just struggle against the israeli aggressors. the security council must adopt a resolution to sternly condemn and stop the aggression and atrocities of the israeli aggressors."

huang hua pointed out that "in his statement of april 14, the soviet representative deviated far from the subject under discussion in the security council to harp unabashedly on the hackneyed tune of the 'non-use of force in international relations' and also made innuendoes, attacks and threats against the chinese delegation and all other delegations which oppose or do not support the soviet proposal. by so doing, the soviet representative tried to provoke a controversy and divert the attention of the meeting. we express regret at this."

huang hua went on: "at the 27th session of the general assembly, the chinese delegation made a full analysis and refutation of the soviet delegation's reactionary argument which distorted the spirit of the charter and aimed at seeking fame by deceiving the public. it is clear to all that in playing up once again the reactionary theory of the absolute 'non-use of force in international relations' which makes no distinction between aggression and the victim of aggression, between justice and injustice at a time when the israeli zionists have just committed the crimes of armed aggression and brutal massacre against the palestinian and lebanese people, the soviet representative is in fact whitewashing the aggressors' crime while asking the victimized palestinian and other arab peoples to give up their struggle against aggression and wait for death with tied hands. he even went so far as to accuse all those who disagree with his reactionary theory of encouraging aggression and supporting israel, trying thereby to exert pressure on them. this has revealed all the more clearly the high-handedness and ulterior motive of the soviet representative. judging his words by his own deeds, one will see that the proposal for the so-called non-use of force in international relations and the permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons as propagated by the soviet representative is nothing but a downright fraud. its purpose is none other than to cover up their frantic arms expansion and war preparation and their attempt to consolidate their position of nuclear monopoly and nuclear blackmail and to lull the vigilance

of the world people so as to expedite their unbridled expansion and aggression in pursuit of their big-power hegemony. the chinese delegation declares that it firmly opposes the above reactionary theory and infamous design of the soviet representative."

the chinese representative said in conclusion: "mr. malik also said that the so-called 'new rule of international law' about the so-called 'non-use of force in international relations' must be 'expressly stated' in whatever resolution the security council now adopts on the question under consideration. by insisting on thrusting such an issue into the resolution of the security council, he further reveals his strenuous attempt to place obstacles in the adoption by the security council of a resolution in support of the palestinian and other arab peoples and in opposition to israeli aggression. the chinese delegation firmly opposes such a scheme of the soviet representative."

UN Security Council Concludes Debate on Israel's Aggression Against Lebanon

(NCNA-English United Nations, Apr. 21, 1973)

the security council of the united nations today concluded its debate on the question of israel's latest act of aggression against lebanon.

at the end of its seventh meeting on the question, the security council adopted this morning a draft resolution submitted by france and britain. the resolution was adopted by a vote of 11 in favour and none against with four abstentions. china and guinea abstained. the united states and the soviet union also abstained.

the resolution "condemns the repeated military attacks conducted by israel against lebanon and israel's violation of lebanon's territorial integrity and sovereignty in contravention of the charter of the united nations, of the israel-lebanon armistice agreement and of the council's cease-fire resolutions". it "calls upon israel to desist forthwith from all military attacks on lebanon".

however, despite the opposition of representatives of china and several other member states against the use of an ambiguous term of "all acts of violence," the resolution also "expresses deep concern over and condemns all acts of violence which endanger or take innocent human lives".

before the vote, chinese representative huang hua made a speech in explanation of the stand of the chinese delegation. he said: "we find many contents in the draft resolution acceptable to us, for instance, operative paragraph 2 which condemns the repeated military attacks conducted by israel against lebanon and israel's violation of lebanon's territorial integrity and sovereignty in contravention of the charter; paragraph 3 which calls upon israel to desist forthwith from all military attacks on lebanon, etc. all this is correct. however, it must be pointed out that the expression 'deploring all acts of violence' has been included in preambular paragraph 6, and particularly the wording 'condemns all acts of violence' in operative paragraph 1. these expressions are very ambiguous. they have failed to draw a distinction between the right and the wrong and between the aggressor and the victim of aggression and, therefore, might be used by the zionists and imperialists to oppose the palestinian people who have been aggressed and victimized or to oppose the other arab peoples in their just struggle to resist aggression and recover their lost territories and national rights. we are firmly opposed to it. the chinese delegation has made active efforts to rectify these above two erroneous expressions, but unfortunately our efforts have not achieved the expected results. in these circumstances, the chinese delegation cannot but decide to abstain in the voting on the said draft resolution."

huang hua reaffirms: "the chinese government and people strongly condemn the israeli zionists for their aggressive acts against lebanon and other arab countries. we will, as always, firmly support the palestinian, lebanese and other arab peoples in their struggle to resist aggression and to recover their lost territories and national rights. we are deeply convinced that their struggle is just, a just cause will triumph in the end and that no force on earth can obstruct it exclamation"

guinean representative madame jeanne martin cisse also expressed disagreement over the above-mentioned ambiguous terms and thus abstained in the vote. she said that guinea had always supported the cause of the palestinian people for national liberation, and the right of lebanon and other arab countries to sovereignty and territorial integrity.

several representatives who voted for the resolution expressed reservations of some content of the resolution.

sudanese representative rahmatalla abdulla said that israel had committed aggression against lebanon, and the reference of the resolution to other acts of violence was not relevant to the present case. he stressed that the condemnation of "all acts of violence" referred to in the resolution could not be applied to the palestinian liberation movement, for all liberation movements had the right to fight for their cause.

panamanian representative aquilino boyd stressed that the territorial integrity and sovereignty of lebanon must be respected and israeli act of aggression should be condemned.

lebanese representative edouard ghorra thanked the majority of the security council members for their support for the lebanese just demand for condemnation of israeli aggression against his country, but pointed out that the revised draft resolution adopted was not satisfactory to lebanon. he again condemned the israeli zionist aggression.

yesterday the security council adopted, without a vote, another resolution submitted by egyptian foreign minister zayyat who came here to take part in the debate. the resolution "requests the secretary-general to submit to the security council as early as possible a comprehensive report giving full account of the efforts undertaken by the united nations pertaining to the situation in the middle east since june 1967" and "decides to meet following the submission of the secretary-general's report to examine the situation in the middle east".

during the debate in the past few days, some more representatives spoke against israel's latest act of aggression against lebanon and its barbaric murdering of the palestinian liberation movement leaders.

guinean representative madame jeanne martin cisse pointed out that assured of the unreserved support of certain great powers, and sure of its impunity, israel is now stepping up its escalations against lebanon and other arab countries. however, "the brave palestinian people will succeed in exercising its inalienable right to self-determination and reconquering its national territory", she said.

tunisian representative rachid driss expressed "total solidarity of tunisia with lebanon". he called for "an over-all solution that will provide universal recognition for the inalienable rights of the palestinian people and withdrawal from the occupied arab territories."

in his speech u.s. representative scali rejected so-called "one-sided condemnations". "the united states opposes violence and terror from whatever source and of whatever kind", he asserted.

ECAFE Tokyo Session Closes

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 24, 1973)

the united nations economic commission for asia and the far east (ecafe) concluded its 29th session in tokyo yesterday morning.

the plenary meeting yesterday morning adopted the ecafe annual report which covers the period from march 28, 1972 to april 23, 1973 and is to be submitted to the u.n. economic social council for consideration at its 55th session.

many representatives, including those of afghanistan, pakistan, nepal, sri lanka, iran, australia, new zealand, britain and the united states, spoke at the closing ceremony. chinese representative an chih-yuan said in his speech, "it is a great pleasure for the chinese delegation to attend for the first time the annual session of ecafe, during which we have had the opportunity to meet and exchange views with representatives of many delegations and international agencies, thereby promoting mutual understanding." he thanked the host, the japanese government, for providing the chinese delegation with many facilities and assistance, and expressed his appreciation to senjin tsuruoka, chairman of the current session of ecafe, for his efforts in presiding over the meetings. he also expressed respect for and thanks to ecafe executive secretary u nyun for his contributions to the present session. finally, an chih-yuan once again thanked those delegations and international agencies which accorded the chinese delegation welcome and assistance.

the plenary meeting on sunday afternoon adopted 12 resolutions including rationalization of ecafe's conference structure, integration of women in the development process, the application of science and technology to development, human environment, question of debt service, and the use of chinese as one of the working languages. these resolutions reflected a number of just demands of the developing countries in asia and the far east.

the resolution on the use of chinese as one of the working languages proposed by china and pakistan says: "noting that china is a full regional member of the commission, recognizing that chinese is one of the official languages of the united nations, and having in mind the possibility of including chinese as a working language of the commission," ecafe calls upon the executive secretary "to take practical measures in a gradual approach by providing simultaneous interpretation," and "decides that the question of amending the rules of procedure be considered at its thirtieth session in 1974". the existing rules of procedure of ecafe stipulate that english and french are the working languages of the commission. at the very beginning of sunday's plenary meeting, soviet representative a.e. nesterenko came forward unreasonably and arbitrarily

to oppose the use of chinese as a working language of the commission. giving procedural problems as his "reason", he tried to prevent the meeting from discussing and adopting the draft resolution proposed by china and pakistan. the soviet representative's argument was refuted by executive secretary u nyun who said, "the representative of china had made a special request from the floor, with the approval of the chairman and supported by the representative of pakistan, that chinese should be a working language of the commission." with the support of most of the representatives, the draft resolution of china and pakistan was finally adopted at the plenary meeting and the soviet representative's scheme to prevent the discussion and adoption of the draft resolution ended in ignominious failure.

chinese representative an chih-yuan also spoke at yesterday's plenary meeting on the question of admission of "bangladesh" into ecafe. he said: "pending the implementation of security council resolution 307 of december 21, 1971 on the return of prisoners of war and pending a reasonable settlement of the issues between india and pakistan and between pakistan and 'bangladesh', the chinese government opposes the admission of 'bangladesh' into the united nations and the organizations related to it. therefore, the chinese delegation, under the present circumstances, opposes the admission of 'bangladesh' into the economic commission for asia and the far east."

during the discussion on the activity of the asian development bank at a plenary meeting on the afternoon of april 17, deputy representative of the chinese delegation liu chi-tsai said, "as ecafe is now discussing the activity of the asian development bank, the chinese delegation deems it necessary to solemnly point out that, up to date, the chiang kai-shek clique still remains as a member in this organization. this state of affairs is impermissible. ecafe should urge the asian development bank to expel the chiang kai-shek clique."

the 30th ecafe session will be held in colombo, capital of sri lanka, in accordance with the resolution on the "date and place of the next session" adopted at the current session.

UN Special Committee on Decolonization Adopts Resolutions on Rhodesia's Situation

(NCNA-English United Nations, Apr. 27, 1973)

the united nations special committee on decolonization discussed the situation of rhodesia at six meetings from april 5 to 27 and adopted two resolutions concerned today.

a resolution adopted unanimously without a vote "reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence and the legitimacy of the struggle of the people and their national liberation movements to secure by all available means at their disposal the enjoyment of that right".

it condemns "the continued oppression of the people of zimbabwe by the illegal racist minority regime." it also "condemns the continued presence and intervention of south african forces in the territory in violation of the decisions of the security council and calls upon the administering power to take effective measures with a view to immediate expulsion of all such forces from the territory." the resolution "calls upon the government of the united kingdom to bring about the conditions necessary to enable the people of zimbabwe to exercise freely and fully their right to self-determination and independence."

another resolution adopted by the committee strongly condemns the policies of the authorities of south africa and portugal, "which continue to collaborate with the illegal racist minority regime in its racialist and repressive domination of the people of zimbabwe".

the resolution also "condemns the continued importation by the government of the united states of america of chrome and nickel from zimbabwe in open contravention of the provisions of the relevant security council resolutions" and "calls upon the united states government to terminate forthwith all such importation". it asks the security council to call upon all states to widen the scope of sanctions against the illegal racist regime of southern rhodesia.

during the current debate of the special committee, leaders of the liberation movement of zimbabwe and representatives of china and many other member states of the special committee spoke on the question.

e.v.m. zvobgo, director of external missions of the african national council of zimbabwe, strongly condemned the new repressive measures adopted recently by the racist and illegal smith regime against the zimbabwe people and called for strict implementation of sanctions against the smith racist regime.

s.v. mutambanengwe, secretary for political affairs of the zimbabwe african national union, declared, "we now have

our rifles firmly in our hands, never again to put them down". "the zimbabwe african national liberation army has mobilized and totally committed the masses of the people in the northeastern, north-western and eastern areas of the country," he said. "all the vituperative denounciations of us as this or that will not change or alter our resolve and determination to fight on until every inch of zimbabwe is liberated", he stressed.

silundika, secretary for information and publicity of the zimbabwe african people's union, said, "the situation can be resolved only by armed revolution on the part of the zimbabweans".

in a speech on april 23, chinese representative chang yung-kuan strongly condemned the smith white racist regime for its frantic suppression of the zimbabwe people, and pointed out, "the smith racist regime dares to do evils and run amuck simply because it has the backing of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism". "in the past, the chinese people experienced the same sufferings as the zimbabwe people. we deeply sympathize with and firmly support their just struggle and regard their victories as our own", he said.

chang yung-kuan pointed out that the united nations "must further strengthen and expand the sanctions against rhodesia, south africa and the portuguese colonialists and call on the governments and people of all countries to give active support to the zambian government and to render greater assistance and support to the just struggle of the zimbabwe people".

representatives of tanzania, trinidad and tobago, mali, chile, iran, congo and ethiopia condemned rhodesia's racist regime and the south african and portuguese authorities and supported the struggle waged by the zimbabwe people.

UN Economic and Social Council's Economic Committee Concludes Debate on Question of "Permanent Sovereignty Over Natural Resources"

(NCNA-English : United Nations, Apr. 28, 1973)

the economic committee of the 54th session of the u.n. economic and social council yesterday afternoon concluded its debate on the question of "permanent sovereignty over natural resources" and adopted a resolution stressing the inalienable right of developing countries to the full exercise of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources.

the draft resolution, sponsored by chile and other 16 countries, was adopted by a vote of 37 in favour to 2 against with six abstentions. the soviet union showed its hypocrisy by voting in favour and announcing its "reservations" after the vote.

during the debate which began on april 24, representatives of many developing countries have voiced their indignation against the violation of the permanent sovereignty over the natural resources of their countries by some powers, especially the super-powers.

egyptian representative ali mohamed sadek pointed out that the implementation of the principle of natural resources was essential to the well-being and security of the developing countries, particularly to those coerced by other states through military, economic and political pressures to prevent them from exercising their permanent sovereignty over their natural resources. egypt had suffered from such an evil under colonialism and is still subjected to it as a result of israel's aggression in 1967 and its occupation of the arab territories.

gunnar schram, representative of iceland, said that while enormous riches were to be found in the sea-bed and sub-soil of many parts of the world, they were accessible at present only to the most highly industrialized powers. consequently, the danger existed that such powers might wrest command of such resources from the developing countries, frequently under the guise of "international corporations".

romanian representative traian chebeleu observed that the forces of colonialism still sought to impose their will on other peoples in the developing world and to obstruct the exercise of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources.

the representatives of algeria, zaire and iraq stressed that the political and economic independence of the developing countries should be respected and that any machination against those countries such as military pressure, aggression, economic blockades and blackmail should be stopped.

representatives of chile, peru, argentina and venezuela stated that international or multi-national corporations should not be placed on the same footing as sovereign governments.

chinese representative wang jun-sheng said that it is entirely reasonable and just for the developing countries to demand the full exercise of the permanent sovereignty over their natural resources and the right to reasonably dispose of their own natural resources in accordance with their specific conditions and the need for the development of their national economy, and to formulate and carry out long-term development plans conducive to their national economic development and take all measures and actions in the interests of their own people. this is in full conformity with the fundamental interests of their own peoples as well as the people all over the world.

wang jun-sheng exposed that certain big powers coveted the natural resources in various strategic areas. he expressed support for the draft resolution tabled by chile and other countries, pointing out that the draft resolution reflects the common desire of the developing countries and other medium and small countries for safeguarding the permanent sovereignty over their national resources.

brazilian representative pernardo de azevedo brito said his delegation could not understand how a certain delegation could feel so strongly on the question in so far as it affected land resources but took a quite different position with respect to marine resources. regarding compensation after nationalization of foreign enterprises, he said that this was a matter for the host countries and for national jurisdiction.

pakistan representative munir akram stressed the importance of guarding against the extraction of exorbitant profits and against the exploitation of cheap labour of developing countries by foreign companies. saying that each country had the right to establish the limits of its territorial waters, he declared that pakistan had established a fishing zone to a limit of 50 miles in view of the exploitation of its fishing grounds by a foreign country.

soviet representative gennady lissov could not restrain himself and argued hastily that the soviet delegation did not take a different view on the question of permanent sovereignty over natural resources in the territorial sea-bed and sub-soil contrary to that on land as implied by brazilian representative, and that the soviet fishing fleet did not violate the territorial seas of other countries as implied by pakistan representative. he insisted that a state had no right to proclaim its territorial seas limits which must be decided in accordance with socalled "international law".

u.s. representative dan loftin said that his delegation had "severe difficulties" in accepting the draft resolution tabled by chile and other countries which gave weight to the claims of coastal states over the resources in the superjacent waters.

paul faber, director of the u.n. division of public finance and financial institutions, stated that the secretariat had noted the concept raised by chinese delegation that the great powers tended to covet natural resources in strategic areas, and asked for more documentation from the delegations.

soviet representative gennady lissov became furious at this point. he charged that a high official of the u.n. secretariat seemed to be enunciating a "new concept" that the sovereignty of developing countries was being threatened by great powers. he alleged that the "artificial concept enunciated and the publicity given to the fictitious spectre of great power domination might obfuscate the issue".

chinese alternate representative wang tzu-chuan refute the soviet representative's nonsense. wang tzu-chuan said: "gone forever are the days when imperialism or social-imperialism could arbitrarily interfere in the internal affairs of the developing countries and dictate to them what they should do and what they should not. it is entirely within the sovereign rights of the developing countries to reasonably determine the limit of their territorial seas or exclusive economic zones in order to safeguard their sovereignty, defend their countries and build up their national economies".

he stressed that "at present it is mainly the superpower hegemonism that has prevented the developing countries from exercising the permanent sovereignty over their own natural resources. no matter how hard a certain superpower has tried to justify itself, it has increasingly laid bare its true features under the broad daylight. as a chinese saying goes: the more one tries to hide, the more one is exposed."

7th Session of UN Industrial Development Board Opens in Vienna

(NCNA-English Vienna, May 8, 1973)

the 7th session of the united nations industrial development board opened here yesterday. representatives from the 45 member countries of the board attended the session.

for the first time a delegation from the people's republic of china, with chinese ambassador to austria wang yueh-yi as delegate and pu ming and pei ying-wu as vice-delegates, attended the session of the board. they were warmly received by representatives of the other member countries.

general debate began after a presidium was elected.

chinese delegate wang yueh-yi spoke at the session today. he congratulated many developing countries on their gratifying achievements in defending their national independence, developing their national economy and building their national industries. he pointed out at the same time that the progress of the developing countries in building and developing their own industries is on the whole still rather slow. he said, "the fundamental reason is that the aftermath of long years of aggression, oppression and exploitation by colonialism, imperialism and neo-colonialism has not been totally eliminated, and the policies of expansion and plunder pushed by big-power hegemonism today are placing numerous obstacles in the way of industrial building of the developing countries."

wang yueh-yi pointed out, "the practice of the struggles of many developing countries prove that the reliable way to develop national industry and realize industrialization is to rely mainly on one's own efforts while taking international aid as an auxiliary on the principles of equality and mutual benefit."

he said, "self-reliance means that a country should proceed from its actual conditions and rely on the strength and wisdom of its people to eliminate imperialist influence gradually and in a prepared and planned way, gain control of its own economic lifelines, exploit its own natural resources and develop agriculture, light industries and heavy industries that conform to the needs of its people."

he pointed out that self-reliance in no way means shutting one's doors to sincere and effective international aid. countries with developed industries have a greater obligation to provide the developing countries with practical and effective aid without attaching any conditions or demanding any privileges. he said, "countries

giving truly internationalist aid must strictly respect the sovereignty and equality of the recipient countries, attach no conditions and ask for no privileges. if one thinks that by giving another one something he is entitled to dictate everything to the recipient, or arbitrarily tears up agreements, withdraws experts and sabotages the recipient's industrial effort when the latter refuses to be ordered about, this is out-and-out hegemonism and neo-colonialism."

he said, "countries giving truly internationalist aid must help the recipient countries stand on their own feet and assist them in developing their national industries independently according to their own needs and possibilities. if in the name of 'helping' other countries raise 'the capability of utilizing natural resources by the industry', one incorporates most or even all of their natural resources into one's own sphere of utilization to be plundered at will and continues deliberately to develop and maintain the recipient countries' unitary economy and primary goods production, if one 'helps industrialize' developing countries in such a way as to turn their industries into subsidiaries depending on oneself and serving as one's raw materials suppliers or processing plants, then it is neo-colonialism par excellence. under such practice, the recipient countries will become poorer and poorer and incur more and more debts, their people's purchasing power will dwindle and the world market will contract more and more, and inflation, overproduction and economic and political crises will be inevitable. in that case, how can one speak of relaxation of world tension?"

wang yueh-yi also pointed out that countries giving truly internationalist aid must think of the interests of the recipient countries by placing themselves in the latter's position. "such practices as extending loans at high-interest rate, truculently pressing for repayments, forcibly selling obsolete equipment at high prices, stopping the supply of spares and parts required by old equipment, monopolizing technical know-how by various means, extorting high prices for the 'transfer of technology', failing after such transfer to earnestly impart crucial technique to workers and cadres of the recipient countries, and ordering people about and lording it over them in the recipient countries, these practices are all detrimental to the interests of the recipient countries and run counter to genuine internationalist aid."

wang yueh-yi expressed support for reasonable opinions of many developing countries. he said, "unido should follow the principle of equitable geographical representation in the appointment of its officers and increase the number of those from developing countries and should not tolerate control and monopoly in any form."

before the opening of the session, the standing committee of the board had met from april 24 to may 5. chinese vice-delegate pei ying-wu spoke at the standing committee

meeting on april 30. he fully supported the just demands of the developing countries with regard to the working programme and the budget of the board, and opposed giving any assistance to the lon nol traitorous clique, the south korean regime and the saigon regime. he also demanded that the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique, who carried out illegal activities by usurping the name of china, should be expelled immediately from the under-organizations of the united nations connected with unido.

Representatives from China, Albania and Other Countries Speak at 26th World Health Assembly

(NCNA-English Geneva, May 9, 1973)

representatives from china, albania, cuba, yugoslavia and romania to the 26th world health assembly spoke on the report submitted by the committee on credentials at the assembly plenary session this afternoon.

chinese representative chen hai-feng solemnly pointed out: "the traitorous lon nol clique is a puppet regime, consisting of a handful of national scum abandoned by the cambodian people. it can by no means represent the cambodian people. the representative of the traitorous lon nol clique is utterly unjustified to attend the world health assembly.

"under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk, the royal government of national union of cambodia which has now controlled over 90 per cent of the cambodian territory, is not only warmly supported by the cambodian people, but has also won wide recognition and admiration by all peace-loving peoples and justice-upholding countries. it is the sole legal government representing the cambodian people," he said.

chen hai-feng said, "the paris agreements on viet nam have given de facto recognition to the existence of two administrations in south viet nam, namely, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the saigon authorities. the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the genuine representative of the people of south viet nam. it is not appropriate for the representative of the saigon authorities to unilaterally attend the assembly under the present circumstances."

"we hold that under the present circumstances when the north and south korean authorities have reached agreement in principle on the independent and peaceful reunification

of korea, it is unjustified to see the representative of south korea unilaterally attending this assembly", he added.

albanian representative bocka anesti pointed out, "the albanian delegation wishes to express briefly its position with regard to the recommendation of the committee on credentials as follows:

"(1) we do not recognize the full powers of the representatives of the saigon clique, which does not represent the vietnamese people. the only genuine representative of south viet nam is the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam.

"(2) we do not recognize the full powers emanating from the puppet regime of lon nol, set up by the u.s. imperialists to serve their aggression against the cambodian people. the only legitimate representative of the cambodian people is the royal government of national union of cambodia.

"(3) we do not recognize the full powers of the representatives of the south korean clique, imposed on the south korean people by the u.s. occupation troops. the genuine representative of the korean people is the government of the democratic people's republic of korea."

"in consequence, bocka anesti said, "we entirely reject the part of the report of the committee relating to the full powers emanating from the above-mentioned three puppet regimes and consider it null and void."

the cuban representative pointed out that since the lon nol clique, the saigon regime and the south korean authorities could not represent the people of these three countries, the cuban delegation made reservations towards the validity of their credentials.

the delegations of yugoslavia and romania also made reservations towards the credentials of the representatives of the lon nol clique and the saigon regime. the romanian representative stressed that the royal government of national union of cambodia and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam were the genuine representatives of the cambodian people and the south vietnamese people respectively.

Head of Chinese Delegation Speaks at 26th World Health Assembly Meeting

(NCNA-English Geneva, May 10, 1973)

"only with complete political and economic independence can broad prospects be opened for the development of national public health services." this was stressed by huang shu-tse, vice-minister of health and head of the chinese delegation, at the plenary meeting of the 26th world health assembly today.

huang shu-tse expressed full support for the just demand of the democratic people's republic of korea for membership in the world health organization.

huang shu-tse said: "to develop national public health services and improve the people's health conditions is a question that has an important bearing on the national prosperity and economic development of each country, and is an earnest desire of the people of all countries, especially the developing countries. the most essential conditions for the realization of this desire are to shake off aggression and oppression by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, combat big-power hegemonism and power politics, win and safeguard national independence and develop the national economy independently by relying on the broad masses of the people. the peoples of asia, africa and latin america have waged long and heroic struggles in order to win these conditions for the realization of their legitimate and urgent desire. many countries have, since independence, been energetically developing their own national economies and cultural, educational and public health work and have made gratifying achievements. however, the peoples of asia, africa and latin america are still confronted with various obstacles and difficulties on their road of advance, to overcome which it is necessary for them to persevere in struggle, strengthen their unity and make common efforts."

he stressed: "through the practice of protracted revolutionary struggles, the chinese people have come to realize that only with complete political and economic independence can broad prospects be opened for the development of national public health services. the development of national public health services and the improvement of the health conditions of the people are, in turn, conducive to the development of national economy and the consolidation of national independence. the experience of many developing countries has shown that it is possible to bring about a fairly rapid development in their public health work despite a comparatively weak basis provided that they rely on the strength and wisdom of their own people, give full play to their initiative and creativeness, and, in accordance with the actual conditions in their own countries, independently work out policies and programmes for developing their public health work, train their own medical and public health contingents, develop

the pharmaceutic industry by making full use of their own resources, and on this basis obtain necessary foreign aid on equal terms and learn from the advanced achievements and experience of other countries in medical science. of course, any aid must be based on strict respect for the sovereignty of the recipient country, with no conditions or demand for privileges attached. its aim should be to help the recipient country develop its national economy and culture independently and on the basis of self-reliance and not to reduce it to dependence and subordination.

"we stand for the normal development of medical exchanges and cooperation between countries. this is conducive not only to the further development of the medical and public health services of all countries and the common improvement of the people's health conditions, but also to the promotion of mutual understanding and friendship between peoples."

huang shu-tse emphasised: "we deem it necessary to reiterate here that the traitorous lon nol clique is a handful of national scum of cambodia who are totally disqualified to attend this session as the representative of the cambodian people. the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk is the sole legal representative of the cambodian people. the paris agreements on viet nam have given de facto recognition to the existence of two administrations in south viet nam, and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the genuine representative of the south vietnamese people. in the present circumstances, the unilateral representation of the saigon authorities at this session is inappropriate. it is unjustified for the south korean authorities unilaterally to be represented at this session in the circumstances in which north and south korea have already reached agreement in principle on the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. we resolutely support the legitimate application of the democratic people's republic of korea for membership in the world health organization. the democratic people's repubic of korea has the full right to participate in the world health organization. we are convinced that her participation will make positive contributions to this organization, and will also create favourable conditions for promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. the current assembly should admit the democratic people's republic of korea into the world health organization without delay. we believe that the application for membership by the democratic people's republic of korea will certainly receive the support of all countries and people who uphold justice."

huang shu-tse concluded: "at present, the world situation is developing in a direction favourable to the people of the world. we hope that the world health organization will conform to the trend of the world, give expression to the urgent desire and demands of the peoples of all countries, especially the developing countries; and make due contributions to the development of public health services of all countries, especially the developing countries, and the improvement of the health conditions of the people."

7th Session of UN Industrial Development Board Closes in Vienna

(NCNA-English Vienna, May 16, 1973)

the 7th session of the u.n. industrial development board closed here early this morning.

the session discussed the industrial development of the developing countries as well as problems now facing the united nations industrial development organization (unido).

the representatives of algeria, romania and some other countries stressed in the discussion that it is imperative for the developing countries to adhere to the road of independent development of their national economy instead of relying solely on foreign aid.

representatives of the developing countries demanded that the unido extricate itself from any form of control and domination and that it be given more administrative autonomy so that it can play its role properly.

the session adopted a number of resolutions including the resolution on "increasing the budget of the regular program of technical assistance of unido" and the resolution on the "administrative autonomy of unido". they reflected the just demands of the developing countries. the chinese delegation voted for all of them.

a soviet representative paid lip service to "supporting" the developing countries and boasted about soviet "aids" to these countries. but when the two above-mentioned draft resolutions tabled by developing countries were put to the vote, he created all sorts of pretexts in an attempt to put off the voting. he went to the length of threatening that it is undesirable for the representatives to adopt a "reckless attitude" and to "overwhelm others by majority vote". this revealed fully the heinous features of the soviet delegation in feigning support to but actually setting itself against the developing countries. despite his threat, representatives of the developing countries insisted that the two draft resolutions be put to the vote.

a sri lankan representative said that no one should tolerate the attitude of studying and re-studying, waiting and waiting again, and putting off year after year the consideration of the demands of the developing countries.

a costa rican representative said that people would hope that an agreement of views could be reached, but since their positions differed and were mutually irreconcilable, it was only logical to put the draft resolutions to the vote.

the two draft resolutions were later adopted as a majority of the developing countries voted in favour.

the soviet delegation abstained on the first resolution and cast a negative vote on the second. he said after the voting that he rather doubted that a positive voting on these resolutions would be of benefit to the developing countries.

to create theoretical grounds for the superpowers to plunder the developing countries of their natural resources, the soviet delegation put forth at the 6th session a draft resolution on "the permanent sovereignty over natural resources of developing countries and its interconnection with the problems of industrialization". the draft resolution stated that "the sovereignty over the natural resources is depending to a great extent upon the capability of utilizing these resources by the industry of the developing countries". because many countries were dubious about this argument or had reservations, it was decided that the soviet draft resolution be examined at the 7th session. before the opening of the 7th session, the soviet delegation again urged verbally and in written form that its draft resolution be brought under discussion.

during a discussion on the agenda of the 7th session, the chinese delegation pointed out that the soviet draft resolution raised a serious problem which was absolutely unacceptable. while the problem was discussed at a plenary meeting, vice-delegate pu ming of the chinese delegation further pointed out that "we have always held that the exploitation and efficient use of natural resources is of great significance to the industrialization of the developing countries. the permanent sovereignty of the developing countries over their natural resources is the pre-requisite for the exploitation and efficient use of their natural resources. only when the developing countries have controlled their economic lifelines in their own hands can they talk about the question of the independent exploitation and use. however, some people advance another theory saying that 'the sovereignty over the natural resources is depending to a great extent upon the capability of utilizing these resources by the industry of the developing countries'. we absolutely cannot agree to this argument. it is the inalienable rights of the developing countries to fully exercise their permanent sovereignty over all of their natural resources whether the level of their present industrial development is high or low. the sovereignty of the developing countries over their natural resources is unconditional and inviolable. it should not at all be affected by the level of the industrial development, still less "be depending upon the capability of utilizing these resources by the industry".

pu ming noted that if the argument that "sovereignty is depending upon the capability of utilization" stood, countries with a higher "capability of utilization by industry" would have a fuller sovereignty over their natural resources while those countries with a lower "capability of utilization by industry" would have less sovereignty over their natural resources, and it would be

difficult for the developing countries, which are industrially backward at present, to exercise sovereignty over their natural resources. then any big power which pursues hegemonism and power politics would take this as a pretext to trample unscrupulously upon the sovereignty of other countries and bring most or all of their natural resources into its own orbit of utilization. therefore, "sovereignty is depending upon the capability of utilization by industry" is a very dangerous argument for the developing countries.

after its ulterior motive was unveiled, the soviet delegation dished up a "revised" draft resolution which was essentially the same. the chinese delegation declared it had strong reservation about the real motive of the big power which tabled the draft resolution, since that country failed to make due explanation on the cause of the revision. many other delegations also took exception to an examination of the draft resolution. finding itself in obvious isolation, the soviet delegation requested that the draft resolution be discussed at the next session.

the 7th session also approved a report on the work of the session itself and adopted decisions on the time, place and provisional agenda of the next session.

UN Security Council Ends Discussion on Sanctions Against Rhodesia

(NCNA-English United Nations, May 22, 1973)

the security council of the united nations adopted a resolution today condemning the south african and portuguese authorities for their persistent refusal to observe and implement effectively the resolutions on sanctions against the southern rhodesian racist regime, and asking those "states with legislation permitting importation of mineral and other products from southern rhodesia to repeal it immediately". the united states, britain and france abstained when the resolution was put to the vote.

at the request of some african states, the security council started on may 14 the debate on the report of its committee on sanctions against southern rhodesia. the report proposed further sanctions against the southern rhodesian racist regime.

another draft resolution submitted by the delegations of guinea, sudan, kenya and other states asked for affective action to counter the refusal of south africa and portugal to observe the decisions on sanctions against the illegal southern rhodesian regime. it was vetoed by the united states and britain.

during the debate, representatives of guinea, sudan, somalia and other countries stressed on sanctions against southern rhodesia. the representatives of panama and other delegations expressed solidarity with the people of zimbabwe in their desire to end the illegal racist regime. the united states, which has been importing rhodesian chrome and other minerals from rhodesia in disregard of the relevant resolution adopted at the security council, was condemned by some representatives.

chinese representative voted for the two draft resolutions.

huang hua, chinese permanent representative to the u.n., said on may 18 that "the chinese government has consistently stood for strict sanctions against the southern rhodesian authorities, for we consider it the least the security council should do. nevertheless, we have to point out that the previous security council resolutions on sanctions against southern rhodesia have not been earnestly implemented."

he stressed that "the only solution to the question of rhodesia is to respect the zimbabwe people's right to self-determination and let them achieve complete national independence free from any outside interference." he reiterated: "the chinese government will, as always, give resolute support to the zimbabwe people in their just struggle to oppose colonial rule and racial discrimination and to win national independence."

in a statement after the vote on may 22, chuang yen, chinese deputy permanent representative to u.n., said that, since the second draft resolution was arbitrarily vetoed, it is not difficult to see even more clearly "what force is abetting and supporting the authorities of southern rhodesia, south africa and portugal in violating the sanctions and in forming a reactionary alliance for joint suppression of the national liberation movements of the people of zimbabwe and southern africa". "in so doing", he said, "they can only further enhance the political consciousness of the people of zimbabwe and the whole of southern africa, and make them get united, cast away illusions and redouble their efforts to carry on struggles."

26th World Health Assembly Ends

(NCNA-English Geneva, May 23, 1973)

the 26th world health assembly opening on may 7 concluded here today.

the assembly adopted the resolution on admitting the democratic people's republic of korea and the german democratic republic into the world health organization (who) as its full members, and re-elected who's leading organs. halfdan mahler of denmark was elected director-general of who, and china, iran and other countries were elected to its executive board.

at the general debate, representatives from many countries and areas expressed the strong desire to develop national health work and raise the people's health level. representatives of albania, romania and countries of asia, africa and latin-america gave accounts of their tremendous success in health work in recent years. some representatives explained with concrete facts that the basis for improvement of the people's health lies in winning political and economic independence, mastering their own economic levers and a reform of the social system. they pointed out that the long rule of imperialism and colonialism had serious effect on the people's health, for which they have to pay a very big price. in group discussions, the chinese deputy representatives spoke of china's health work in the countryside and the training and work of 'bare-foot' doctors.

question of health assistance to refugees and displaced persons in the middle east was discussed in committee b. many representatives strongly condemned the crimes committed by the israeli zionists who launched armed aggression against the arab countries. more than one million and a half palestinian people driven out of their homeland are leading a wandering and miserable life. chinese deputy representative yeh cheng-pa said: "they are the direct victims of the israeli zionist authorities. they are the sacrifices of the policies of aggression and expansion of the "super-powers." he reiterated: the chinese government and people resolutely support the arab peoples in their heroic struggle to resist aggression and recover their lost territories and resolutely support the palestinian people in their just struggle to restore their national right of existence. he appealed to who to uphold justice and expose the real situation of israel's crime of aggression against the arab and palestinian people and the torture of the inhabitants of occupied territories. the organization, he said, should further strengthen health assistance to refugees and displaced persons in the middle east.

during the debate on the resolution on urgent need for the suspension of nuclear weapon tests put forward by australia, poland and other countries in committee a, chinese representative chen hai-feng stated

the consistent stand of the chinese government on this question. he pointed out: "the chinese government has repeatedly declared that at no time and under no circumstances will china be the first to use nuclear weapons. china is ready to stop all nuclear test at any time, but this can only be done on the day when the nuclear superpowers and all countries possessing nuclear weapons completely prohibit and thoroughly destroy their nuclear weapons but not before." he said, "in view of the chinese government's stand, the chinese delegation has voted against the resolution."

france, albania and upper volta also voted against the same resolution.

UN Security Council Debates on Situation in Middle East

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jun. 14, 1973)

the security council of the united nations held debate from june 6 to 14 on the situation in the middle east at the request of egyptian foreign minister mohamed hassan el-zayyat.

besides the representatives of the 15 council members, taking part in the current debate were foreign ministers or representatives from algeria, bahrain, chad, egypt, the united arab emirates, guyana, iran, jordan, kuwait, lebanon, mauritania, morocco, nigeria, qatar, somalia, syria, tanzania, saudi arabia and israel.

after u.n. secretary general kurt waldheim presented his report on the subject to the council, egyptian foreign minister el-zayyat addressed the meeting. recalling the historical facts of aggression by israeli zionism, he demanded "immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the israeli forces of occupation from all the territories they now occupy". he condemned israel for its attempt to perpetuate its occupation by changing the physical character and demographic composition of the occupied arab territories, and stressed that "it is the responsibility of this council clearly to declare that all changes carried out by israel in the territories it occupies are null and void."

referring to the so-called "partial settlement", he said this "would leave it (israel) in occupation of a part of egyptian territory and leave egypt with no hope or promise of redeeming the rest of its territory in any foreseeable future". "such a so-called partial or interim settlement is completely, definitely unacceptable to egypt", he said.

syrian representative kelani pointed out that israel has stated it is now ready for peace. but this is a peace intended to legitimize the faits accomplis achieved by force of arms. "any solution that might perpetuate the occupation of our country must be categorically rejected by us", he stressed. "an end must be put to israeli aggression. the consequences of that aggression must be liquidated, beginning with the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all israeli forces from all occupied territories. the right of the palestinian people to their land, to their country, and to the free exercise of their right to self-determination must be recognized", he said. he called on the u.s. government to end its political, economic and military support for israel.

algerian foreign minister bouteflika pointed out: "the satisfaction of the inalienable right of the palestine people is essential to any just and lasting settlement of the crisis of the middle east." "palestinian resistance, like that of other dominated peoples who have preceded it in history, can in turn be extended over years and even over generations, but sooner or later it will finally make its purpose a reality", he said.

tanzanian foreign minister john malecela pointed out that israel has continued to practise its policy of expansionism. he stressed that "israel's intransigence, expansionism and aggressive postures should be a subject of concern not only to the arab and african states but, indeed, to the entire third world."

bishara, representative of kuwait, pointed out: "the respect of the rights of the palestinians" and "the strict adherence to the principle of non-acquisition of territory by force" are "two pillars of a durable peace" in the area.

al-pachachi, representative of the united arab emirates, pointed out: "negotiations held in the shadow of israel's occupation of arab lands could only end in failure, unless the arabs are ready to surrender and concede all of israel's territorial demands which, of course, they will not and will never do."

moroccan representative zentar said: "the powers that are giving economic and military support to israel must understand the grave responsibilities they are assuming before history."

guinean foreign minister cissoko pointed out that israel, encouraged by certain great powers, is pleased to maintain this region in the painful situation of neither war nor peace. "the delegation of the republic of guinea reaffirms its unqualified support for the just cause of the palestinian people", he said.

representatives of sudan, peru and other countries demanded a complete withdrawal of israeli aggressive

troops and supported the just struggle waged by the palestinian and other arab peoples.

chinese representative huang hua denounced in his speech the theory of "secure boundaries" put forth by the israeli zionists to justify their occupation of the territories of the arab countries and expressed support to the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle to recover their lost territories. he said that the theory of "secure boundaries" of the israeli zionists is not their creation. did not the hitlerite nazis put forth the notorious theory of what they called "lebensraum" (living space) long ago? and even today are there not people who clamour for extending their so-called "secure boundaries" to this or that ocean? to accept the argument of the so-called "secure boundaries" is tantamount to recognizing the israeli zionist aggression and expansion as totally legal and recognizing all aggressors as having the right to the acquisition of others' territories by force at any time. this, of course, is absolutely intolerable, he said.

huang hua went on: "the facts are clear: the essence of the middle east question is aggression versus anti-aggression and a question of the palestinian and other arab peoples fighting for national liberation. there is certainly no room for compromise on this question. the restoration of the palestinian people's right to national existence and the arab countries' struggle to recover their lost territories constitute an integral whole. as long as the lost territories of the arab states are not recovered and the palestinian people's national right is not restored, there can be no true settlement of the so-called middle east question."

huang hua continued: "imperialist rivalry in the middle east has taken a new form today, in which new tactics have been employed. as pointed out by the just arab public opinion, today the two superpowers have taken the place of former imperialist powers as the principal rivals for hegemony in the middle east."

he noted: "the two superpowers are deliberately creating and maintaining a situation of 'no war, no peace' in the middle east so as to facilitate their contention for important strategic points and oil resources and the division of spheres of influence there. everyone can see that herein lies the crux of the prolonged non-settlement of the middle east question."

he said: "the chinese government and people have always firmly opposed and strongly condemned the israeli zionist aggression and expansion against the palestinian and other arab peoples. we are not opposed to the jewish nation and the people of israel; but we are firmly opposed to the israeli zionist policies of aggression and expansion.

"we have cherished profound sympathy for the palestinian and other arab peoples who are subjected to aggression

and bullying. we resolutely support their just struggle to resist aggression, recover their lost territories and restore their right to national existence. this position of ours is firm and unshakable."

he said: "the chinese delegation firmly holds that:

the israeli zionists must be strongly condemned for their prolonged aggression against the palestinian people and other arab countries and peoples; the israeli authorities must be asked to immediately withdraw from the egyptian, syrian and all the other arab territories it has occupied.

"we firmly maintain that the destiny of the palestinian and other arab peoples can only be decided by themselves, and we are firmly opposed to anyone making political deals behind the backs of the palestinian and other arab peoples at the expense of their territories and sovereignty and their right to national existence. in our opinion, the adoption of any resolution which in effect shields the israeli zionists and encourages aggression in the name of 'maintaining peace' is in violation of the united nations charter and will bring new disgrace upon the united nations and the security council and is, therefore, impermissible."

in his speech, u.s. representative john scali advocated "an agreement on some israeli withdrawal in sinai and a re-opening of the suez canal within the context of an extended cease-fire, as the first step on the road to a final settlement".

it was decided at the meeting that the debate be suspended for consultations outside the meeting till mid- july.

Chinese Representative Speaks at UN Council for Namibia Session

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Jun. 14, 1973)

li chiang-fen, representative of china and chinese ambassador to zambia, today strongly condemned the south african colonial authorities for its illegal rule over namibia and expressed firm support for all african people still under colonial domination in their struggle for national liberation.

speaking at the special session of the u.n. council for namibia here this morning, li chiang-fen extended, on behalf of the chinese government and people "his lofty greetings to the heroic african people, to the zambian government and people who are fighting to frustrate the serious provocations of the white racist

regime of southern rhodesia, and to the people of namibia who are valiantly waging dauntless struggles for independence and national integrity of their country."

the chinese representative said, "we are glad to see that the african countries and people, daily strengthening their self-unity, have won continuous and important victories in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for national liberation. together with the revolutionary people of asia, latin america and other parts of the world, the african people are fighting for the defence of international justice and against big power hegemony and power politics. great africa has become an important force in the third world."

he said, "since the end of world war two, and particularly since the beginning of the sixties, national liberation movements in africa have developed rapidly in scope and depth, and many african countries have achieved independence. peoples in non-independent regions have unfolded one after another armed struggles for national independence, and mass movements against colonial rule and racial discrimination have gained new momentum. their heroic struggles have enjoyed all-out support of their fellow african brothers."

the chinese representative listed facts to expose the racist authorities of south africa as having brutally oppressed and exploited the namibian people and wantonly plundered the resources of namibia, thus bringing untold sufferings to the namibian people.

he said, "in trying by a thousand and one ways to prolong their illegal rule over namibia, the purpose of the south african colonialist authorities is not only to maintain a base for carrying out armed aggression and subversive activities against neighbouring african countries in collusion with the portuguese and southern rhodesian colonialists and with the support of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, but also to extract a greater amount of natural wealth from the namibian people. this scheme must be exposed."

referring to the "dialogue" with the south african authorities, li chiang-fen said, "over the past year and more, the illegal authorities of south africa have made use of their 'dialogue' with the secretary general of the united nations as delaying tactics to deceive world opinion in an attempt to prolong and legalize their illegal occupation of namibia." he pointed out, "developments over the past year and more have shown that the 'dialogue' has not only failed to yield any positive results, but is being exploited by the south african authorities to serve their purpose."

he said, "through the experience of their own struggles, the namibian people have come to see through the evil

designs of the south african authorities in conducting the so-called 'dialogue'. many renowned leaders of liberation movements have penetratingly exposed the manoeuvres of the south african authorities and unequivocally indicated that 'dialogue' and contacts should be terminated and that the south african authorities must not be allowed to use the 'dialogue' to deceive world opinion and prolong their illegal rule. recently, the tenth assembly of heads of state and government of the organization of african unity has also adopted a resolution calling for the termination of such 'contacts' which are detrimental to the interests of the people of namibia."

"the council for namibia," he added, "has also reached consensus that the dialogue should be 'terminated' and we hope that the council will exert its efforts and make contributions towards exposing the schemes of the south african authorities and supporting the liberation cause of the namibian people."

he pointed out that in order to solve the namibia question, it is essential to recognize the namibian people's inalienable right to self-determination and independence, to put an immediate end to south african authorities' illegal occupation of namibia and to guarantee the inviolable political rights and basic human rights of the namibian people.

referring to the progress of the namibian people's struggle, especially the armed struggle against the south african colonialist regime, he said: "all this has dealt telling blows at the south african colonialist authorities and demonstrated the determination of the namibian people to fight for their national rights."

the chinese representative concluded: "the peoples of china and africa shared the common historical experience of suffering from aggression and oppression by imperialism and colonialism, and today they are confronted with the common tasks of fighting against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and building their respective countries. we are all developing countries and we all belong to the third world. the chinese government and people firmly support all those african peoples still under colonial yoke in their struggle for national liberation. the african people can rest assured that throughout their just struggle, the chinese people will remain their reliable friend. we are firmly convinced that, with the support of the fraternal african people and the people all over the world and through various forms of struggle, the namibian people, relying on their own efforts and united as one, will surely drive out of namibia the colonialists who have subjected them to oppression and exploitation. an independent and unified namibia is bound to emerge on the african continent. all remnant forces of colonialism will be eradicated from the african continent."

representatives of member states of the u.n. council for namibia including burundi, liberia, poland, romania, colombia, egypt, guyana, indonesia, nigeria, pakistan, turkey, yugoslavia and zambia also made speeches at the morning session today.

First Session of Governing Council of UN Environment Program Councludes General Debate

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jun. 19, 1973)

the first session of the governing council of the united nations environment programme concluded its general debate yesterday.

representatives of many developing countries at the session held imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and big-power hegemonism to be main cause for the damage to the environment of their countries. they stressed that environmental problems should be solved on self-reliance.

the session was opened in geneva on june 12. delegations of 58 member-states of the governing council and observers and representatives of international organizations attended the session.

the pakistan representative told the session that it is the colonialist exploitation that has damaged the environment of the developing countries. the ghanaian representative pointed out that the economic development of some industrialized countries has given rise to environmental problems. the representative of gabon said that some highly industrialized countries have caused world wide pollution while they themselves reaped huge profit out of it. the syrian representative said that the developed countries should compensate for the losses of those countries whose resources were exploited by them.

many representatives also stressed that in tackling environmental problems, sovereignty of various countries must be respected. some representatives pointed out that although economic and technical aids are necessary, the developing countries should fully utilize their own resources and solve the environmental problems by relying on their own efforts. they said that economic development of the developing countries must not be affected or delayed on the pretext of environmental protection.

many representatives attached great importance to the problem of pollution of the sea. the representative of libya pointed out that pollution of the mediterranean

by major military powers should be stopped immediately. both the libyan and tunisian representatives expressed the hope that the mediterranean will become a peaceful sea, a sea without pollution.

representatives of sweden, norway, iceland and other countries laid emphasis upon the protection of the environment of the baltic sea, the north sea and the arctic ocean.

representatives of some african countries called the council's attention to the severe drought now ravaging africa. representatives of some arab countries urged the session to pay attention to the situation in the middle east and the environmental problems confronting the palestinian people as a result of israeli aggression.

chinese representative pi chi-lung pointed out at the session that freeing the developing countries from aggression, plunder, control and oppression by imperialism, neo-colonialism and big-power hegemonism is not only the basic condition for safeguarding their national independence and achieving prosperity, but also the fundamental guarantee for the effective preservation and improvement of environment. he said the sovereignty of all countries must be respected when an international action for the preservation and improvement of the human environment is taken. no one should impose its will upon others or outstretch itself. there must be no violation of sovereignty, no interference in internal affairs and no encroachment upon the interests of any country.

the chinese representative said: "environmental problems vary from one country to another due to the differences in their respective natural conditions, levels of economic development, social systems and positions held in the international political and economic fabric. in the case of some industrially developed countries, the massive discharge of harmful substances is gravely polluting their own environment and even that of their neighbouring countries, thereby posing as a threat to, and having a damaging effect on, the lives and property of the masses of people. the governments of these countries should take practical and effective measures to deal with pollution and prevent it from spreading and becoming worse. whereas in the case of the developing countries, the environmental problems now facing them stem primarily from under-development."

citing the experience of the chinese government in preventing industrial wastes from polluting environment, pi chi-lung pointed out that "provided a government takes the interests of the people to heart, pays attention to overall planning and introduces the multiple use; and provided, while developing industry, it cares for the preservation and improvement of environment by taking preventive and corrective measures, as appropriate, the damaging effects of pollution not only can be greatly minimised or eliminated but also what is harmful can be turned into what is useful."

pi chi-tung expressed his hope that the governing council of unep will abide by the spirit of equality among all nations, big or small, truly reflect the legitimate claims of the peoples of all countries, gear its work to the needs of the developing countries who comprise the overwhelming majority of the world population and be on guard against control and monopoly by big-power hegemonism. only thus can it make due contribution to the safeguarding of national independence and state sovereignty of all countries, the preservaton and improvement of environment and the promotion of the progressive cause of mankind. |

UN Security Council Adopts Resolution Recommending Two German States for UN Membership

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jun. 22, 1973)

the security council of the united nations adopted a resolution at a meeting this morning recommending to the 28th session of the u.n. general assembly to be opened in september, 1973, the admission of the german democratic republic and the federal republic of germany to the united nations.

after the resolution was adopted on the basis of consensus without being put to vote, the representatives of all members countries of the security council made speeches to explain the positions of their respective governments on the subject.

chinese representative huang hua said that the chinese delegation is of the opinion that, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the u.n. charter, both the german democratic republic and the federal republic of germany are qualified for membership in the united nations. therefore the delegation supports their applications and agrees that the security council recommends to the u.n. general assembly the admission of the german democratic republic and the federal republic of germany to the united nations. the chinese delegation hopes that after their applications are approved by the general assembly, both the german democratic republic and the federal republic of germany will make due contributions to the implementation of the purposes of the united nations and the principles defined in its charter.

he said, "after world war two, for reasons known to all, germany has been divided into two states. nearly 28 years have elapsed since the end of world war two, but no peace treaty with germany has been concluded and the two german states are still living under abnormal conditions. we maintain that a just and reasonable settlement of the

german question should be achieved at an early date on condition of respecting the interests and wishes of the people of the two german states and that the affairs of the german people should be settled by the german people themselves through consultations."

huang hua pointed out that china has established diplomatic relations with both the german democratic republic and the federal republic of germany. china is ready to further develop its relations with the german democratic republic and the federal republic of germany on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. the friendship between the chinese people and the german people will certainly further develoo and grow stronger.

in mid-june, the german democratic republic and the federal republic of germany applied for u.n. membership respectively.

UN Special Committee on Decolonization Adopts Resolution Supporting Struggle of People of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde, Mozambique

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jun. 22, 1973)

the u.n. special committee on decolonization adopted a resolution here this afternoon appealing to all governments, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the united nations system and non-governmental organizations to render to the people of angola, guinea (bissau) and cape verde, and mozambique, in particular the people in the liberated areas of those territories, all the political, diplomatic and material assistance necessary to continue their struggle for the achievement of their inalienable right to freedom and independence.

the special committee began an examination of the situation in angola, mozambique, guinea (bissau) and the cape verde islands since june 13. representatives of four national liberation movement organizations were invited to attend the meeting as observers.

the resolution reaffirmed that the national liberation movements of angola, guinea (bissau) and cape verde, and mozambique are the authentic representatives of the true aspirations of the people of those territories. it recommended that, pending the accession of those territories to independence, all governments, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the united nations system and the united nations bodies concerned should, when dealing with matters pertaining to the territories,

ensure the representation of those territories by the liberation movements concerned in an appropriate capacity and in consultation with the organization of african unity.

the resolution condemned the persistent refusal of the government of portugal to comply with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the united nations and, in particular, the intensified armed repression by portugal of the peoples of the territories under its domination.

the resolution also urged all governments, particularly those members of nato, to withdraw any assistance that enables portugal to prosecute the colonial war in angola, guinea (bissau) and cape verde, and mozambique.

during the debate, representatives of many countries including mali, chile, congo and iran voiced their firm support for the just struggle for national liberation waged by the people in these territories and strongly condemned the barbarous repression of the people there by the portuguese colonialists with the support of international imperialism.

the representative of mali stressed that the people do not want self-government under portuguese control, but total freedom from the slave conditions that portugal imposed. the congolese representative emphasized that the present armed struggle is the only means left to the liberation movements.

chinese representative chang yung-kuan voted for the draft resolution today at the special committee. he made a statement earlier on june 19 maintaining that all justice-upholding countries and people should be called upon to give greater support and material assistance to the cause of liberation of the people in angola, guinea (bissau) and mozambique; the portuguese colonial authorities should be severely condemned for their crimes of ruthlessly suppressing the people in those regions and effective measures should be taken to force portugal to put an immediate end to its colonial rule so that the people in those regions may attain national independence; the south african and rhodesian white racist regimes should be condemned for their reactionary joint suppression of the people in southern africa; arms embargo against portugal should be strengthened and the sanctions against rhodesia should be widened to cover the portuguese and south african authorities; the united states, the united kingdom and other countries should be condemned for their political, military and economic support to portugal, and effective measures should be taken to stop the above acts of certain big powers.

jorge rebelo, member of the central and executive committees of the mozambique liberation front (frelimo) pointed out at the session that on all fronts, the liberation forces of mozambique were on the offensive. he emphasized that on june 16 this year, people of mozambique marked the

13th anniversary of the massacre of the people demanding independence in the small town of mueda by the portuguese colonialists. he said, "it showed our people that the only way to independence was armed struggle". "this event is equally relevant today, particularly in the international field, where some countries still condemn our armed liberation struggle and insist on peaceful methods," he added, stressing that in the face of brutal portuguese repression, "advocation of this policy shows either sheer naivety or outright dishonesty".

silvino manuel da luz, member of the supreme council of the african party for independence in guinea and cape verde (paigc) said that brilliant victories had been achieved against the fascist hordes of portugal in the past year and that the people of the territory had rejected all forms of blackmail.

manuel jorge, advisor to the central committee of the people's liberation movement of angola (mpla) said that the status which his movement had in the united nations should be enhanced and that portugal should be prohibited from participating at international meetings as a representative of his country.

sasa mbala, representative of the angola national liberation front (fnla) said that the military action of fnla had continued to intensify and that because of portugal's continued defiance of united nations resolutions, the angolan people had no choice but to continue their armed struggle to expel the foreign oppressors.

UN Special Committee on Decolonization Adopts Decision in Support of Namibian People's Just Struggle

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jun. 29, 1973)

the united nations special committee on decolonization adopted a decision here this afternoon expressing the determination to give all possible support to the people of namibia in their legitimate struggle to attain freedom and independence by all available means.

the special committee fully endorsed the decisions adopted by the u.n. council for namibia on june 14, 1973 and by the assembly of heads of state and government of the oau at its tenth ordinary session.

it condemned the south african authorities for their ruthless suppression of the namibian people's struggle by brute force. it also condemned the support given to south

africa receives by some nato countries. it called upon all governments and interests concerned to discontinue such support forthwith.

the special committee expressed the hope that the u.n. security council would take effective measures to secure south africa's compliance with the relevant resolution calling for its immediate withdrawal from namibia.

the special committee on decolonization began its debate on the situation in namibia on june 25. mrs. appolus, an observer from the south west african people's organization (swapo), declared that "swapo takes the stand that there must be an end to all dialogue with south africa and an immediate withdrawal from namibia". she said, "we are resolved to free our country from the strangulation and from the most wicked kind of colonialism and racism that has ever darkened the pages of mankind..."

paul lusaka (zambia), president of the u.n. council for namibia, told the special committee that the council was "categorically opposed" to any continuation of the contacts between the secretary general and the regime in south africa. he stressed that it was incumbent on all nations of the world to actively support the struggle of the namibian people for liberty and independence, not only politically, but also materially.

during the general debate on namibia, representatives of many countries strongly opposed any further talks between the u.n. secretary general and the south african authorities. the tanzanian representative pointed out that the only result of these talks had been to give south africa time to consolidate its repression while at the same time giving the impression that it still wished to talk. the venezuelan representative emphasized that any dialogue, any attempt at negotiations between the secretary general and the south african authorities can only be negative and prejudicial to the interests of the people of namibia."

in a statement during the debate on june 27, chinese representative chang yung-kuan said that from the very outset, the chinese delegation has had serious doubts about the u.n. "dialogue" with the south african authorities. therefore, china did not participate in the voting on u.n. security council relevant resolutions after stating its position. "the facts over the past year and more have amply proved that the south african authorities have not the slightest intention to change their reactionary position on namibia and that instead of yielding any positive results, the "dialogue" with the south african authorities has added to the difficulties of the namibian people in their struggle for independence and provided a legal cover for the various schemes and crimes of the south african racist authorities."

"in our opinion", he said, "the central issue is that the national independence of the namibian people and their right to self-determination must be respected, an immediate end must be put to the illegal occupation of namibia by the south african authorities and all u.n. bodies, including the security council, must adhere to the principles of the charter and the relevant u.n. resolutions and refrain from doing anything detrimental to the namibian people."

55th Session of UN Economic and Social Council

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jul. 9, 1973)

the 55th session of the u.n. economic and social council has held extensive discussions on international economic and social policy since july 6. representatives of some developing countries pointed out that the economic situation in many developing countries was going from bad to worse in the past ten years owing to imperialist exploitation, plunder and monopoly. they expressed dissatisfaction with the foreign monopolist corporations interfering in other nations' internal affairs and demanded limitation of the activities of these corporations in their countries.

in his statement, niaz a. naik, representative of pakistan, pointed out that some of them, including the least developed countries, did not register any gain at all in per-capita income, thus exacerbating the already severe problems of mass poverty and unemployment.

concerning transnational corporations, naik pointed out that the adverse implications of the activities of these corporations must be eliminated, and that foreign investment should be made in the framework of our national development objectives and priorities.

representative of chile santa cruz said that while the economies of the rich nations were further expanding at a rapid rate, the economic situation in the developing countries was going from bad to worse.

he said that countries, big and small, should take into account the threat represented by certain private multinational entities which disposed of immense resources enabling them to influence national policies. citing the example of the international telephone and telegraph company, he said that the resolutions on the multinational corporation adopted

by the united nations organizations were not put into force.

armand razafindrabe, representative of madagascar, said that the evolution of the world economy in the course of the past ten years had benefited only a minority of peoples and countries. the methods applied by the developing countries to ensure their economic growth had proved ineffective.

he said that in their search for a solution to their development problems, the developing countries were determined to preserve their independence. his country was paying great attention to the mobilization of natural resources. special emphasis was placed on agriculture, and in particular on the production of food-stuffs in order to meet the rising demand on the part of expanding population. he stressed the importance of stabilizing agricultural prices at the international level.

the representatives of new zealand, finland, the united kingdom and the united states also spoke at the meeting.

chinese representative wang jun-sheng addressed the meeting on 9 july. he pointed out: "in the past year, the joint struggle of the small and medium-sized countries against imperialism and hegemonism has further developed. their bilateral and regional economic cooperation has been daily enhanced and continuously strengthened. the organizations of raw materials exporting countries have steadily expanded and grown in strength. they have held periodical consultations to coordinate actions against imperialist exploitation through exchange of unequal values and for reasonable export prices. at a number of international conferences, the developing countries of asia, africa, latin america and other regions have raised their strong voices. they are opposed to foreign control, economic plunder and big-power monopoly and dumping. they demand the establishment of international economic and trade relations based on equality and mutual benefit, a reform of the international monetary system, the right to participate in international trade negotiations on an equal footing and a greater say in the international economic field."

he pointed out that many developing countries "have been eliminating imperialist influences step by step, taking economic life-lines into their own hands and defending their permanent sovereignty over their natural resources." he said: "overcoming the numerous difficulties caused by foreign influences, they have been working energetically to expand production and increase revenue. in order to shake off the state of dependence on foreign countries by solely exporting primary products in exchange for manufactures, some developing countries have managed to increase the variety of their export products, thus considerably expanding the export of manufactured goods."

the chinese representative went on: "while reviewing recent progress, we should point out that the present state of affairs in the international economic field is far from satisfactory. today, the huge gap between the rich and the poor countries is still expanding, instead of being narrowed. the root cause of this abnormal state of affairs lies in aggression, exploitation and plunder by colonialism, imperialism and neo-colonialism.

"but the times have changed. under the heavy impact of the great historical trend that countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution, it is no longer possible for imperialism and big-power hegemonism to act as they please. the imperialists have been compelled to make certain concessions. but on matters of substance they still hold fast to their vested interests and continue to push a policy of exploitation and plunder. flaunting the signboards of 'economic cooperation' and 'international development', they appropriate the natural resources of developing countries in an attempt to tie the economies of developing countries to their own economic system and further bring these countries under their political control. they still monopolize international trade and finance and are employing self-seeking tactics to shift off their economic and monetary crises to the great detriment of the developing countries. the big-power hegemonism under the cloak of 'socialism' is resorting to more cunning and deceptive means. it steps in wherever there is a foot-hold and pokes in its hands everywhere to scramble for sphere of influence. under the guise of providing 'internationalist aid', it is seeking to control and exploit some small and medium-sized countries. we people of all countries must strengthen our unity, raise our vigilance, expose and frustrate all schemes of imperialism and big-power hegemonism.

"practice has proved that in order to lift ourselves from poverty and backwardness, we developing countries must first of all rely on our own efforts and the unity and cooperation among ourselves. that is to say, we must rely on the people, work with vigour and determination, support each other and make progress together."

he said: "in the course of developing our national economy, we developing countries are faced with practical difficulties such as the inadequacy of funds and the lack of technical know-how. however, so long as we proceed from the specific conditions of the country, rely mainly on our own efforts while seeking foreign aid as an auxiliary, properly handle the relationship between the development of agriculture and that of light industry and heavy industry and between the vigorous expansion of production and the gradual improvement of the people's livelihood, we can accumulate funds for construction by increasing production and practising strict economy and meanwhile during the practice of production our workers and technical personnel can give

play to their talents and gradually master and develop technologies, including advanced foreign technologies, to serve the people of their own countries.

"in the contemporary world, international affairs are closely interwoven. it is difficult for a country to completely depart from any international contacts in developing its economy. in the international economic field, countries should enter into contacts and develop their relations on the principles of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit and supplying each other's wants. international economic relations of this kind are indispensable to us developing countries.

"mutual respect -- this means, first of all, to respect each other's state sovereignty. this should be observed between all countries, big and small, strong and weak countries alike. an economically advanced country should help the developing countries. it must not rely on its strength to bully the weak or make use of economic means and apply political pressure to demand privileges and interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. it is all the more impermissible for it to trample on other countries' sovereignty, channel their resources to its own use, wantonly plunder them and build its richness on their poverty.

"equality and mutual benefit -- that is to say, not only should the two parties concerned be on an equal footing and make allowance for each other's economic interests, but their relations must benefit the independent economic development of both countries. an economically and technologically developed country has the duty to help the developing countries speed up their construction. it must not, on the pretext of 'international division of labour' or 'joint exploitation', impose its will on other countries, cause their economies to become disjointed and lop-sided, reduce their economies to its undetachable subsidiaries, suppliers of raw materials and processing plants, or force developing countries which have just freed themselves from one kind of dependence into another kind of dependence.

"supplying each other's wants -- this includes trade, lending of funds and exchange of technical know-how, which should all be based on mutual respect for sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit."

he went on: "yet there are now some people who, in order to realize their expansionist ambitions, beg funds and technologies abroad on the one hand, and on the other hand sell their own obsolete equipment to the developing countries at high prices, extort high fees for the transfer of technology, practise usury in a disguised form, exploit the labour forces of developing countries, grab their natural resources, and even ride on the backs of other countries through their 'experts' and 'advisers'. such disgusting practice is

obviously incompatible with the principles of equality, mutual benefit and supplying each other's wants.

"numerous facts have told us that if the principles of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit and supplying each other's wants are to be truly implemented in international economic and trade relations, it is essential to overcome the obstacles set up by imperialism and big-power hegemonism. and if developing countries are to build and develop their national economy, they must combine the political struggle against imperialism and hegemonism with their struggle to win and safeguard economic independence. in this connection, it is very important for the developing countries to strengthen their unity against imperialism."

UN Security Council Resolution Recommends Admission of the Bahamas to UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jul. 18, 1973)

the security council of the united nations adopted a resolution this morning, deciding to recommend to the coming 28th session of the u.n. general assembly the admission of the commonwealth of the bahamas to the united nations.

speaking after the adoption of the resolution submitted by the council's committee on the admission of new members, chinese representative huang hua said: "the chinese delegation is of the opinion that, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the u.n. charter, the commonwealth of the bahamas is qualified for membership in the united nations. we, therefore, support its application and agree that the security council should recommend to the general assembly the admission of the commonwealth of the bahamas to membership in the united nations."

he expressed the hope that upon the approval of the above application by the general assembly, the commonwealth of the bahamas, together with the other members of the united nations, will make due contributions to the realization of the purposes and principles of the u.n. charter.

on behalf of the chinese government and people, huang hua wished the bahamas prosperity and its people happiness and believed that the friendship between the peoples of china and the bahamas will develop continuously.

guinean representative philippe maddy said that the guinean delegation supported the application of the bahamas for u.n. membership and would support the legitimate rights of all colonial peoples, including the peoples of angola, mozambique and guinea (bissau).

kenyan representative omar ahmed fakih said that the kenyan delegation particularly welcomed the bahamas "as an ally in our crusading task against imperialism in africa and elsewhere." he also stressed the need for independence to the zimbabwe people.

representatives of the sudan, peru, panama and other member countries also spoke at the meeting.

the bahamas proclaimed its independence on july 10 this year and on the same day it applied for u.n. membership in a telegram signed by its prime minister lynden o. pindling, declaring its acceptance of the obligations contained in the u.n. charter.

Coordination Committee of UN Economic and Social Council Adopts Resolution on "Economic Assistance to Zambia"

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jul. 18, 1973)

the co-ordination committee of the united nations economic and social council today unanimously adopted a resolution on "economic assistance to zambia" in the light of sanctions against the racist regime in south rhodesia.

the resolution praised zambia's "courageous and determined stand" in implementing the u.n. policy of sanctions against the racist regime of south rhodesia, and emphasized the importance of providing zambia with assistance.

the resolution "calls upon all member states to make the required additional contributions, either bilaterally or multilaterally, as soon as possible".

many representatives of developing countries in their speeches condemned the racist regime in south rhodesia as a criminal instrument of imperialism and colonialism for opposing the african people. they voiced strong support for the just struggle of the zambian people and government to safeguard their independence and national economy.

odero-jewi, representative of kenya, said that "the southern african situation is "characterised by imperialism working in collusion with racialism to oppress and enslave our people". he pointed out that it is the result of an unholy and sinister alliance between the white racialists of south africa, the regime of the british colony of southern rhodesia and portuguese colonialism in angola and mozambique.

ugandan representative catherine sebitosi said that despite all difficulties "zambia has courageously gone ahead to apply the sanction policy (against the south rhodesian authorities) to ensure the dignity and human rights of the peoples living in southern rhodesia". she expressed her delegation's full support for the assistance being rendered to zambia.

chinese representative wang jun-sheng said that early this year the south rhodesian racist regime "brazenly launched provocations against and blackmailed zambia in a vain attempt to undermine zambia's normal economic construction and to force it to withdraw its support to the just struggle of the zimbabwean people. this can only show that the racist regime is at the end of its tether and is reactionary by nature. its sinister design is nothing but a day-dream which will never materialize. the south rhodesian racist regime should be subjected to severe sanctions, and all those countries which violate security council resolutions on sanctions against the regime should be condemned sternly".

he expressed active support for the offer of economic assistance to zambia, and the hope that the relevant resolutions of the security council, and the resolution on aid to zambia adopted at the 54th session of the co-ordination committee of the u.n. economic and social council, would be implemented seriously and effectively.

chilean representative santa cruz expressed support for the speeches made by the kenyan and chinese representatives and asked the united nations to take all measures to assist zambia in her struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racialism.

romanian representative valeriu florean said that the racist regime of rhodesia, like that of south africa, represents a permanent danger and menace to all independent african states.

algerian representative abdelmadjid fasla said that algeria supports the zambian people in their struggle to consolidate their political and economic independence.

Developing Countries, Small and Medium-Sized Countries Oppose Maritime Hegemonism at UN Sea-Bed Meetings

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jul. 19, 1973)

many developing countries and small and medium-sized countries have opposed superpowers' maritime hegemonism and taken a firm stand to defend their state sovereignty and maritime resources at the u.n. sea-bed committee and sub-committee meetings since july 2.

bakula, representative of peru, said that peru supports the 200 nautical miles thesis and that it is defending its maritime sovereignty against incursions by foreign fleets and safeguarding its national fishery energetically. peru will make no step backward on the question of recognizing the sovereignty and right of jurisdiction over the waters adjacent to its coasts, he declared. he expressed the hope that all other countries confronted with the arrogant claims of those big powers that pursue power politics will make the same self-defence.

bakula noted that the coastal countries of the third world will not accept regulations imposed upon them, since these regulations hem in their full sovereignty over the disposal of the natural resources in their territories and adjacent waters. those big powers which in the past advocated the "freedom of seas" to justify their policy of controlling the natural resources of other countries are now trying to achieve their aim under cover of the thesis of "common patrimony".

taylor-kamara, representative of sierra leone, pointed out that sierra leone and some other african, asian and european countries have declared their support for the 200 miles territorial waters limit within which coastal countries should exercise their right of jurisdiction. he also pointed out that maritime rights should not be used as an instrument for achieving political, economic and military domination.

george b. zotiades, representative of greece, said that the principle of sovereign equality of states constitutes the corner stone of international law and the basis of international relations. "state sovereignty over its territory is not negotiable. no states here present is empowered to negotiate away its territorial sovereignty," he pointed out. he also stressed the principle of the sovereign equality of all states, irrespective of their size, population and geographic location.

don teodoro bustamante, representative of ecuador, said that in the past, one country who possessed the power, had the right to exploit, at her will, the resources of the sea. he pointed out that formulating a new law of the sea should be based on the principle of the equality and should not hamper the interests of the developing countries.

espino-gonzalez, representative of panama, said that the delegation of panama was not agreed with the principle that the breadth of the territorial sea would be decided in accordance with the capacity of fishing. he said that the old system was inherited from colonialist domination. espino-gonzalez said that the new law of the sea should reflect the new realities and the interests of all nations.

ahmet akyamac, representative of turkey, stressed that each country has right to determine its breadth of her territorial sea.

ramiro saravia guerreiro, representative of brazil, said that the new law of the sea should be composed of fundamental principles -- regarding the concrete conditions of the country, the principles of the united nations charter, in favour of the peace and security, taking note of the interests of developing countries and safeguarding the environment of the sea.

arvid pardo, representative of malta, said that marine pollution was caused by a limited number of industrialized countries. a polluting state should bear the responsibility and should be liable for damages.

shen wei-liang, chinese representative, made a statement on "the sea area within the limits of national jurisdiction" at today's meeting of sub-committee ii of the committee. the chinese delegation has submitted the "working paper on sea area within the limits of national jurisdiction" to sub-committee ii for deliberation at the meeting.

shen wei-liang said that the question relating to the limits of jurisdiction of a coastal state is one of the very acute and important questions in the current struggle for maritime rights and as such it has to be properly settled in the forth-coming international conference on the law of the sea. he said: "in the contemporary world, the superpowers, for the purpose of contending for hegemony over seas and oceans and plundering the offshore resources of other countries, have tried in every way to place unreasonable restraints on the limits of jurisdiction of other coastal states, thus causing serious threat and injury to the security and the interests of national economy of these countries, especially the developing countries. in consequence, the great number of developing countries have risen in resistance which has become a gigantic struggle against hegemonism in defense of national rights. in this struggle, the just stand taken by some latin american states which took the lead in advocating 200 nautical miles of sovereignty and jurisdiction has won warm support and sympathy of the large number of small and medium-sized countries of the world. "the declaration on the law of the sea" adopted at the summit conference of the african states last may, has inequivocally announced that a coastal state has the right to establish a 200 mile exclusive economic zone. this

is not only an important measure for safeguarding the sovereignty and offshore resources of african countries, but also a great contribution to the common struggle waged by developing countries in opposing maritime hegemonism. the superpowers are certainly not happy about it; they have been doing their utmost to oppose it. what calls for special attention is the fact that some one, who claims himself to be the 'friend' of the developing countries, is in truth doing his utmost to oppose and unscrupulously attacking the just stand which reflects the fundamental interests of the developing countries.

"recently, he has further alleged that the establishment of 200 mile economic zone will reduce the resources in the international seabed area. it looks as if it is for the common interests of all countries that he opposes the 200 mile economic zone. but, on the other hand, he demanded that the limits of the continental shelf be extended to a depth of 500 meters. according to this criterion, the continental shelf of his country will far exceed 200 miles and in some places will extend up to seven hundred miles and even more than one thousand miles. on the one hand, he is attempting to restrict the limits of jurisdiction of other states, but, on the other hand, is doing his utmost to expand his own limits of jurisdiction. is it not clear whose interests he is really concerned with?"

the chinese representative clearly pointed out: "the chinese government has consistently supported the just struggle of the developing countries in defense of their maritime rights and firmly supported their reasonable proposition for an exclusive economic zone not exceeding 200 nautical miles."

referring to the question relating to the breadth of the territorial sea, he said: "the chinese delegation has always held that all coastal states are entitled to reasonably determine the breadth of their own territorial seas according to their own specific conditions. to put it in a concrete way, a coastal state, in determining the breadth of its territorial sea, will consider its own geographical conditions and the needs of safeguarding its own security, and also take into account the legitimate interests of neighbouring states and the convenience of international navigation. we hold that this is the fundamental principle for determining the breadth of the territorial sea. on this basis, states in the same region with similar natural conditions and common national interests may, through consultations on an equal footing, determine a unified breadth or a limit of the territorial sea for the region. the question as to whether there is necessity for a maximum limit of the territorial sea for all states should be settled by all states through consultations on the basis of equality. nevertheless, the superpowers, in disregard of the sovereignty and economic interests of other states, try to force their own will on others in order to push forward their policies of hegemony and power politics. this is what we firmly oppose."

UN Security Council Concludes Debate on Middle-East Situation

(NCNA-English United Nations, Jul. 26, 1973)

the security council of the united nations concluded this afternoon its current debate on the middle-east situation arising from the israeli zionist aggression in 1967 against egypt and other arab countries.

13 votes (including that of britain and france) were in favour of a draft resolution which "deplores israel's continuing occupation of the territories occupied as a result of the 1967 conflict, contrary to the principles of the (u.n.) charter", but it was vetoed by the u.s. representative. in his explanation of vote, u.s. representative john scali alleged that the draft resolution "was highly partisan and unbalanced" and that "its adoption could only have added another obstacle to getting a serious negotating process started between the parties."

chinese representative did not participate in the vote. in explanation of the principled stand of the chinese delegation, chinese representative huang hua said: "the chinese delegation has seriously studied the draft resolution on the middle east question. at the security council meeting of june 14 for the examination of the situation in the middle east, the chinese delegation clearly pointed out that when the middle east situation was being reviewed in its totality, the security council should truly act upon the principles of the charter, draw a clear distinction between the right and the wrong, uphold justice and speak up for the right. the chinese delegation firmly maintains that a security council resolution must strongly condemn the israeli zionists for their prolonged aggression against the palestinian people and other arab countries and peoples; it must ask the israeli authorities to immediately withdraw from the egyptian, syrian and all the other arab territories they have occupied; it must call for the restoration of the palestinian people's national rights; it must call upon all governments and peoples to give firm support to the arab peoples and the palestinian people in their just struggle to resist aggression, recover their lost territories and restore their national rights."

he stressed that "the chinese delegation has consistently held that the middle-east question is, in essence, a question of aggression versus anti-aggression, a question of the palestinian and other arab peoples striving for national independence and their national rights and a question of opposing the superpowers' interference and contention for spheres of influence in the middle east."

"in view of the fact that the present draft resolution has failed to reflect fully the principles of the u.n. charter and the afore-said position of the chinese government, the chinese delegation has decided not to participate in the voting on the said draft resolution," huang hua said.

"the chinese delegation reaffirms that the chinese people will, as always, stand together with the arab peoples and the palestinian people and firmly support them in their just struggle to resist aggression, safeguard national independence and territorial integrity and restore their national rights. the chinese delegation is deeply convinced that persevering in unity and struggle, the arab peoples and the palestinian people who have been tempered through anti-imperialist struggles will certainly overcome the difficulties on their road of advance and finally realize their national aspirations," he concluded.

the current debate at the security council on the situation of the middle east began on june 6 and was suspended for consultations on june 15. representatives of more than 30 member countries including foreign ministers from egypt, algeria, chad, guinea, nigeria, saudi arabia, the sudan and tanzania had participated in the debate.

in his speech after the resumption of the current debate on july 20, egyptian foreign minister el-zayyat pointed out once again: "six years have elapsed since this council discussed the israeli attack on egypt, jordan and syria -- and israel is still in occupation of the territories of those three member states." he stressed that "the acquisition of territory by force is totally inadmissible under the united nations charter", and that "respect for the legitimate rights of all peoples, including the palestinian people, constitutes in this case an indispensable element in the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the area."

rahmatalla abdulla, representative of the sudan, stressed that "the withdrawal of israel from the occupied arab territories is the first step that should be taken if lasting peace in the region is to be achieved." peruvian representative decuellar also pointed out that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states must be respected. kenyan representative odero-jowi stated that kenya rejected the acquisition of territories by force and supported the legitimate rights of the palestinian people. guinean representative philippe maddy also expressed total solidarity with the arab people of palestine.

China's Position and Propositions on Drafting of "Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States" Expounded

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jul. 28, 1973)

chinese representative pi chi-lung put forward the chinese government's position and propositions on the formulation of the "charter of economic rights and duties of states" in a statement distributed at the second session of the working group of the "charter" on july 17.

in the statement, pi chi-lung said: "the charter we are to work out should be designed to safeguard the independence and sovereignty of states and develop their national economies. it should also be designed to establish international economic relations based on equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect, to further normal international economic ties and promote friendship and co-operation among the people of all countries. such an approach not only represents the ardent desire of the developing countries but conforms to the general aspiration of the peoples of the whole world.

"as pointed out repeatedly by the representatives of many developing countries, a great many inequities and irrationalities have persisted in international economic relations for a long period of time. these phenomena find expression, in a concentrated form, in exploitation and plunder of the developing countries, and monopoly over international economic affairs, by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and big-power hegemonism. under the disguise of 'joint exploitation', the imperialists have engaged in capital export everywhere, appropriated other countries' resources and exercised control over their economic life lines in order to further interfere in the internal affairs of these countries. while talking loudly about 'mutually advantageous trade', they have left no stone unturned in the effort to manipulate the market and prices and, through exchange of unequal values and dumping, to fleece the other countries' people of their wealth and to strangle the national econmies of these countries. their monoply over international finance and their conduct of shifting monetary crises onto others have inflicted tremendous losses on the developing countries. even more treacherous is big power hegemonism which passes itself off as a 'friend' of the developing countries. while pushing its neo-colonialism under the signboard of 'socialism', it carries out economic infiltration into, and political control over, these countries in a vain attempt to fetter them anew under enslavement in the wake of their emancipation from foreign domination. more and more facts have shown that exploitation, plunder, control and monopoly by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and big power hegemonism constitute the major obstacles to the development of national

economy and normal international economic relations. in order to remove these obstacles, the developing countries have unfolded a gigantic struggle against imperialism and big power hegemonism and won a series of victories. they demand the protection of their national rights and interests and the establishment of international economic relations based on equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect between states -- this has become a powerful trend. in this new situation, the present session should give serious consideration to the reasonable proposals of the developing countries. the draft charter should give full expression to the long-term effort and aspirations of the people of developing countries."

pi chi-tung said: "in order to achieve the above-mentioned objectives, the charter should set forth certain basic principles to be observed by all states in conducting their economic relations."

he said: "we hold that the five principles of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-intervention in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence should be taken as the general principles governing the relations between states. all countries, big or small, rich or poor, should be equal. international economic relations should be based on equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect. big countries should refrain from bullying small ones. rich countries should not bully poor ones. no country is allowed to exert political pressure by economic means designed to impair the sovereignty of other countries, to interfere in their internal affairs and to bring these countries under the ambit of its political, economic and military spheres of influence."

he said: "political independence and economic independence are inseparable. without political independence, it is impossible to achieve economic independence. and the independence of a country is incomplete and insecure in the absence of economic independence. each and every independent state has the inalienable sovereign right to oppose foreign control and plunder and to protect its national rights and interests and resources." "faced with the threat of aggression and plunder by imperialism and big power hegemonism, the developing countries absolutely have the right to take measures aimed at eliminating the force and influence of imperialism and big power hegemonism, getting rid of their control, protecting national rights and interests and resources and safeguarding national economic independence. the foregoing should constitute an important aspect of the contents of the charter."

he said: "we maintain that the economic affairs of a given country should be handled by its own people.

the economic affairs of the whole world should be handled by all states. manipulation and monopoly on the part of imperialism and big power hegemonism, therefore, should not be tolerated, nor should a few economic powers be allowed to make one-sided decisions, to their own advantage but at the expense of others, behind the back of a vast number of small and medium-sized countries. the developing countries which comprise the overwhelming majority of the world's population should have enough say in international economic affairs. they absolutely have the right to participate on an equal footing in various negotiations and the reform of systems in the economic, trade and monetary fields."

pi chi-lung said: "in order to play an effective role in the promotion of normal economic relations between states, the charter should not come out as an abstract document devoid of substance and, instead, it should contain specific guiding principles related to major economic issues. in the international economic field, there are a number of issues of great concern to all countries, particularly to the developing countries. explicit and rational provisions should be made of those issues in the charter."

he said: "we are of the view that each state has permanent and complete sovereignty over all its natural resources, including all marine resources within the limits of its national jurisdiction. the utilization and exploitation of the resources of a given country is its own national right. no country should be allowed, under whatever pretext, to seize, control, plunder and damage the resources of other countries.

"we hold that countries should develop their trade in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit and supplying each other's wants, and in conformity with the requirement and possibility of both sides. the governments and people of the developing countries have the right to protect their national economies from damage of external sources. the export products of the developing countries should be given reasonable and renumerative prices. the economic powers should not discriminate against the developing countries in trade and should remove progressively their tariff and non-tariff barriers. no country is allowed to establish its monopoly and conduct dumping in the international market.

"we are of the opinion that economic and technical assistance should be based on equality and strict respect for the sovereignty and aspiration of recipient countries. no conditions should be attached and no privileges demanded. loans should be made on a long-term basis, free from interest or at low interest. recipient countries should be allowed to reschedule their debt servicing if they find themselves unable to repay at maturity. creditor countries should not press them

for repayment, to say nothing of exerting pressure on the strength of debt problems. when new technologies are transferred to developing countries, they should be provided without reservation. the fees charged should be low and no extortion of high prices is allowed. the period of transfer should be short and should admit of no stalling tactics whatsoever. every economically and technologically developed country has the obligation to help developing countries develop their independent national economies and should in no way impose its own will on others under the cloak of 'international division of labour' and subordinate the economy of other countries to its own, with the aim of carrying out political control and economic plunder.

"foreign investment and enterprises should operate on the principle of strict respect for the sovereignty of the host country and in observance of its laws, and are not allowed to interfere in its internal affairs and to damage its resources. the developing countries have the right to adopt, in keeping with the requirement of their national security and national economic development, the policy measures of regulation, restriction and even nationalization of foreign enterprises, without being subjected to any intervention by foreign countries.

"it is our view that it falls within the scope of the sovereignty of an independent state to determine its national monetary system. the developing countries have the right to abolish all vestige of privileges of colonialism and neo-colonialism in the economic and financial fields. the international monetary system and the reform thereof should be decided upon jointly by all countries of the world on the basis of equality. the economic powers are not allowed to use their special position in profiteering at the expense of others by shifting their financial and monetary crisis onto other countries."

pi chi-tung concluded: "the drafting of the charter is an important task. the working group should, first of all, bring together those commonly accepted rational principles in the spirit of consultation on an equal basis, then make efforts to iron out some of the differences and finally hammer out those principles in the form of a charter."

55th Session of UN Economic and Social Council Concludes in Geneva

(NCNA-English Geneva, Aug. 10, 1973)

the 55th session of the economic and social council of the united nations, which opened on july 4, concluded here today.

the session adopted a resolution on international economic and social policy, a resolution relating to the creation of an economic commission for west asia, a resolution on assistance to zambia, etc. it issued an appeal for assistance to the population in sudan-sahel menaced by famine.

in the course of the debate on assistance to the colonial countries and peoples, delegates from many asian, african and latin american countries severely condemned the portuguese colonialists for their new atrocities in mozambique, condemned the portuguese authorities for their colonialist rule in angola, guinea (bissau) and cape verde islands and demanded that sanctions be imposed on the portuguese authorities. these delegates reaffirmed their countries' full support to the national liberation movements and denounced certain big powers for their support to the portuguese colonialists and the colonialist and racist regimes in southern africa.

razafindrabe, delegate of the malagasy republic, said, "the portuguese government is to be strongly condemned for the pitiless war it is waging against the african peoples of angola, cape verde, guinea (bissau) and mozambique".

the delegate of kenya, odero-joqi, denounced certain big powers for continuing to support the portuguese authorities' colonial acts in africa.

the delegate of pakistan, inam-ul-haque, said that pakistan, which had consistently condemned all forms of colonialism, would continue its efforts for their speedy liquidation".

in his speech, chinese representative wang tzu-chuan strongly condemned the portuguese colonialists for their fascist atrocities in mozambique. he said: "the liberation struggle of the mozambican people is a just one. the chinese people firmly support their struggle against imperialism and colonialism. the crimes of sanguinary massacre committed by the portuguese colonial authorities should be severely condemned and due sanctions should be imposed on the portuguese authorities."

he pointed out that the u.n. bodies should severely condemn the colonialist and racialist atrocities perpetrated by the portuguese, south african and rhodesian authorities.

UN Security Council Adopts Resolution Condemning Israel

(NCNA-English United Nations, Aug. 15, 1973)

the security council of the united nations this afternoon unanimously adopted a resolution which condemned israel for violating lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity and for the forcible diversion and seizure by the israeli air force of a lebanese airliner from lebanon's air space.

the resolution pointed out that the hijacking of the lebanese civilian airliner on lease to iraqi airways by the israeli air force "constitutes a serious interference with international civil aviation and a violation of the charter of the united nations". the resolution "calls on the international civil aviation organization to take due account of this resolution when considering adequate measures to safeguard international civil aviation against these actions".

it "solemnly warns israel that, if such acts are repeated, the council will consider taking adequate steps or measures to enforce its resolution".

the resolution was adopted after urgent security council meetings convened under the request of lebanese representative edouard ghorra following the israeli air piracy which took place on the night of august 10.

in his statement at the meeting on monday, ghorra pointed out that this was "a grave and unprecedented act of israeli air piracy". "this new act, violating lebanon's air space and sovereignty, breaching international law and endangering the safety of international civil aviation, has aroused a storm of world-wide public indignation and condemnation," he said.

in a letter to the security council president, iraqi representative abdul karim al-shaikhly pointed out that the hijacking of the airliner chartered by iraqi airways constituted an act of aggression against iraq by israel. he declared that iraq reserved "the right to adopt all appropriate measures in self-defence in accordance with the provisions of the u.n.charter".

egyptian representative abdel meguid pointed out that the crux of the middle east problem is israel's expansionist ambitions, its continued occupation of arab territories and its denial of the legitimate rights of the palestinian people. he asked for the application of the sanctions stipulated in the u.n. charter.

speaking on behalf of the league of arab states, el-shebib said that this act of piracy is but a part of a well executed policy of israel "in its most murderous form against the arab people and especially the people of palestine".

sudanese representative ibrahim condemned the act of international air piracy committed by israel.

guinean representative maddy said his delegation unreservedly condemned israel's air piracy. he asked the security council to adopt necessary measures to avoid a repetition of such acts by israel.

odero-jowi, representative of kenya, condemned israel for such "a straight case of aggression" and "a glaring breach of the charter of the united nations".

peruvian representative javier perez de cuellar and panamanian representative didimo ramos condemned israel for the diversion and seizure of the lebanese airliner.

chinese representative chuang yen pointed out at the meeting: "this is another act of piracy committed by the israeli zionists in grave violation of the territory and sovereignty of other countries, which threatens the peace and security of all peoples. the chinese delegation expresses great indignation at this and strongly condemns it."

he stressed that "the above-mentioned piratical act of the israeli zionists is by no means accidental, but a continuation of the series of aggressive atrocities which they have ferociously perpetrated over a long period against the palestinian people and other arab countries and peoples."

he continued: "the atrocities of the israeli aggressors can only arouse the palestinian and other arab peoples to greater hatred towards their common enemy, so that they will enhance their fighting will, heighten their vigilance and strengthen their unity to carry through to the end their struggle against aggression."

chuang yen stated: "in defiance of the u.n. charter, the israeli zionists have unscrupulously and grossly violated the territory and sovereignty of other countries, perpetrating one unpardonable crime/after another. this is absolutely intolerable to all justice-upholding countries and people. the chinese delegation maintains that in order to fulfil its responsibilities, the security council must condemn most severely the israeli authorities' piratical act of violating the territory and sovereignty of other countries and hijacking a civil airliner and consider the adoption of effective measures to stop the atrocities of the israeli authorities".

french representative lecompt said: "the council must clearly condemn the action of the israeli air force".

british representative maitland deplored the israeli actions.

it was learned that intense consultations were made outside the conference room during the urgent meetings since last monday. the adopted resolution which condemned israel failed to put forward effective measures for stopping israel's criminal acts due to objection by the representative of the u.s., a permanent member of the security council.

in explanation of vote, chinese representative chuang yen said that the chinese delegation had voted for the resolution but it was necessary to make the following statement and reservations: 1. "the draft is inadequate in failing to put forward effective measures for stopping israel's criminal acts. the chinese delegation maintains that the security council resolution should condemn israel in stronger terms." 2. "with regard to certain international conventions on civil aviation in whose formulation the people's republic of china did not take part, the chinese government has yet to study them and cannot assume the obligations thereunder at the present stage."

13th Session of UNCTAD Trade and Development Board Opens in Geneva

(NCNA-English Geneva, Aug. 23, 1973)

the 13th session of the trade and development board of the united nations conference on trade and development (unctad) opened here on august 21.

the 13th session was to discuss the implementation of resolutions concerned adopted at the 3rd unctad and to examine reports passed at the board's conference on specialized trades held earlier this year.

at the meeting on august 21, fritz staehelin (swiss) was elected president of the session. in his speech staehelin expressed satisfaction with the admission of the democratic people's republic of korea (d.p.r.k.) into the trade and development board of the unctad as a full member. representatives of china, romania, algeria, chile, pakistan and zaire in their speeches warmly welcomed the representation of the d.p.r.k. at the conference.

chinese representative sai tzu-shuang said, "the korean people, under the wise leadership of president kim il sung and the workers' party of korea, have achieved brilliant successes in their socialist revolution and socialist construction. the government of the democratic people's republic of korea has consistently pursued a

foreign policy of peace and amity and has made positive contribution to the enhancement of friendship and solidarity among the people of all countries."

he continued, "we are deeply convinced that the representation of the democratic people's republic of korea at the united nations conference on trade and development will further strengthen this organization. it also shows that the democratic people's republic of korea will be playing an ever greater role in international affairs."

manuel perez-guerrero, secretary-general of the unctad, spoke at the plenary meeting on the afternoon of august 21. he drew attention to certain principal characteristics of the current world economic situation, those affecting the developing countries in particular. he laid stress on the necessity of enabling the developing countries to participate effectively in decision-making on matters of concern to them.

in his speech at the august 23 plenary meeting, chinese representative sai tzu-shuang pointed out: "in the past year since the 12th session of the board, countries of the third world have constantly strengthened their unity, coordinated their actions and advanced wave upon wave in their persistent struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and big-power hegemonism, thereby playing an ever more important role in international affairs. it has been proved by more and more facts that the exploitation, plunder, control and monopoly by imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and big-power hegemonism constitute serious obstacles to the development of independent national economy of the developing countries, to the establishment of mutual relations based on equality and mutual benefit in international economic affairs and to normal international economic exchanges. to remove these obstacles, the developing countries are engaged in a gigantic struggle and have won a series of victories. this is an irresistible historical trend." he stressed that "if international economic and trade relations based on mutual respect, equality, mutual benefit and supplying each other's wants are to be established, the people of developing countries and other countries of the world should make unremitting efforts to strengthen their unity and persist in their struggle."

referring to the problem of primary products, sai tzu-shuang said: "the long-standing presence of aggression, exploitation, plunder and control by imperialism has given rise to an abnormal situation in which the countries of asia, africa and latin america are economically dependent on the exports of one or two products subject to various constraints and harms done by the monopolistic forces in the international markets. such serious irrationalities have remained unresolved for years. the overall situation has undergone no major changes although there has been, to some extent, an upswing in commodity prices in the international market. of the total volume of world

trade, agricultural trade increases at a low rate, while the share of the developing countries in world agricultural trade has kept on dwindling. terms of trade for the primary products from the developing countries are likely to be worsening as a result of the trade and monetary war being intensified by some developed countries. at present, the developing countries urge that this situation be corrected through inter-governmental consultations and multilateral negotiations. their demand warrants serious consideration. the unjust and irrational phenomena in international trade and economic exchanges must be eliminated."

sai tzu-shuang also pointed out that the exports of products of the developing countries have been impeded by tariff and other barriers imposed by developed countries, and that the financial crises in the capitalist world have caused tremendous losses to the developing countries. he said that the developing countries have the perfect right to participate unconditionally and as equal partners in the multilateral trade negotiations which are of great relevance to their national economic development. as to the world monetary reform, the developing countries have the right to participate fully in the discussions and decision-making in accordance with the principle of consultation on an equal basis, he declared.

Second Session of UN Sea-Bed Committee in 1973 Concludes

(NCNA-English Geneva, Aug. 24, 1973)

the second session of the united nations' 'sea-bed committee in 1973 closed here today after an eight-week debate beginning july second.

during the session, representatives of many small and medium-sized countries actively stated their positions on the main questions relating to the law of the sea and exposed the vile actions of the superpowers seeking maritime hegemony.

on the question of passage through the straits, many countries maintained that the status of the straits within territorial waters can not be changed as part of the territorial waters even if they are open to constant international navigation and that the innocent passage system should be put into practice. the soviet representative, however, went so far as to use the unequal treaties concluded some 70 years ago, which were advantageous to the colonialists, as his justification to advertise at

the meeting "free passage" through the straits, in an attempt to impose it upon the independent sovereign states.

the moroccan representative pointed out that at the beginning of the 20th century morocco was not yet an independent country and now it is no longer bound by these treaties and agreements. it is a novelty, he added, that the soviet union has gone so far as to hold that these treaties and agreements concluded before 1917 should continue to be effective. the representatives of egypt, indonesia, malaysia and spain also said that the straits within the limits of the territorial seas of coastal countries are an inalienable part of the territorial seas and that the advocacy of "free passage" through the straits is in violation of the principle of state sovereignty and thus no concession can be made in this connection.

in order to preserve their maritime resources and develop national economy, many developing countries firmly demanded the establishment of 200-nautical-mile exclusive economic zones, patrimonial seas and exclusive fishing zones. however, the superpowers kept on doggedly rejecting the just demand of the coastal countries. the u.s. representative set forth a proposal of so-called "coastal sea-bed economic area" in an attempt to replace the exclusive economic zone proposed by the developing countries with continental shelf. the soviet representative peddled the deceptive "preferential rights" for coastal countries.

the representative of peru mocked at the allegation of the u.s. representative as an "ingenious invention against the limit of 200 nautical miles."

the representative of ecuador said that in order to safeguard maritime sovereignty and jurisdiction over 200 nautical miles, the ecuadorial people have been waging struggles against big powers for over 20 years. they must continue the struggles to preserve their own interests.

the representative of uruguay pointed out: the exercise of the coastal state's sovereignty over a territorial sea of up to 200 nautical miles would enable that state to protect its security, preserve the integrity of its marine environment, explore, conserve and exploit the natural resources of its territorial sea, and to make rational use of those resources in order to promote its economic development and to raise the standard of living of its people. the chilian representative held that the 200-nautical-mile exclusive economic zone has won extensive support and become an international convention.

on the fishing question, the peruvian representative pointed out that in order to prevent big powers from plundering fishery resources at will and protect the interests and livelihood of the people of coastal countries, it is necessary to safeguard coastal states' sovereignty over 200 nautical mile seas. the allegation of the so-

called "preferential rights" for the coastal states means in effect that foreign vessels will be allowed to fish in the territorial seas of the coastal countries, thus making it impossible for these countries to develop their fishery. he added that peru makes 89.4 per cent of its fish hauls in the coastal areas between 12 and 200 nautical miles and therefore it is most important to safeguard the right over 200 nautical mile territorial waters.

chinese representative shen wei-liang pointed out that at present, huge fishing fleets of the superpowers have been prowling everywhere on seas and oceans, unscrupulously carrying out unbridled fishing. as a result, the fishery resources have dwindled in various degrees and are even becoming exhausted.

on the question of sea pollution, the developing countries maintained that coastal states should have the right to work out their own environmental policies according to the specific conditions in the sea areas within the limits of their national jurisdiction. they should have the right to establish the standards and decide on measures of preventing sea pollution from various sources so as to protect the sea environment and fishery resources in these areas. the soviet representative, however, truculently obstructed and sabotaged the work of drafting related provisions, openly opposed all proposals made by other countries and even refused to continue consultations and exchanges of views on the question. the representative of the other superpower insisted that the standards for vessel-source pollution must be internationall established thus depriving the coastal states of their right to national jurisdiction. such conducts of the superpowers were resented by a large number of small and medium-sized countries.

on the question of oceanographical research, the soviet representative did his best to advocate the so-called "freedom of scientific research", describing it as "a recognized principle of international law" and "one of the freedoms on seas and oceans universally accepted by international law". such statements were made in an attempt to cover up his country's pursuance of hegemonism in the seas and oceans as well as the stealing of maritime information and the plunder of maritime resources. the u.s. representative, however, was obstinately opposed to the coastal states having the right to control scientific researches within the limits of their national jurisdiction. the unreasonable stand of the superpowers was opposed by many developing countries.

many developing countries including peru, brazil and pakistan held firmly that since it is very difficult to find out beforehand whether the results of maritime research are to be used in economic exploitation, commerce or for military purposes, oceanographical researches carried out by other countries in the sea areas within the limits

of national jurisdiction of the coastal states can be conducted only with the approval of the coastal sovereign states. they maintained that the coastal states must have the right to participate in oceanographical researches carried out by other countries in these sea areas and the right to obtain data and results of these researches. oceanographical research conducted in sea areas outside the limits of national jurisdiction of the coastal states should also be in conformity with the provisions of the international system to be established soon.

chinese representative wang teh-chao stressed in his speech: "marine scientific research within the limits of national jurisdiction of a coastal state can only be conducted with the approval of the coastal state beforehand, and, relevent laws and provisions of the coastal state should be observed." "marine scientific research in the international seas should be conducted under the control of the relevent international systems and machinery." he said: "such control is not for obstructing marine scientific research or restricting scientific activities, but for preventing a handful of hegemonic powers from dominating marine scientific research, and for preventing the superpowers from unlawfully occupying international sea-bed area and resources."

on the question of the international machinery in the international sea-bed area, the developing countries put forward a reasonable proposal with the aim that the future machinery will not be controlled and dominated by the superpowers and can reflect the ideas and demands of the small and medium-sized countries. peru, chile and 11 other latin-american countries put forward a proposal to establish an enterprise department in the international machinery. the u.s. and soviet representatives did their utmost to oppose the 13-state resolution, attacking it as "unrealistic" and "indecent". they held that licence can be given by the international machinery so that the exploration of sea-bed resources can be dominated by the monopolists.

the developing countries also demanded that the international machinery must specially look after their interests. but the representative of a superpower which styles itself as a "friend" of the developing countries even shamelessly mocked at them at the meeting as poor, backward, having neither technique nor capital and he opposed giving priority to the developing countries in setting up plants to process seabed resources. such insolent and unreasonable stand of the superpowers has aroused great dissatisfaction among small and medium-sized countries.

the meeting adopted a report on the work of the seabed committee in 1973 and reports on the work of three subcommittees which will be submitted to the 28th session of the general assembly of the united nations for examination.

Chinese Representative Rebuts Ukrainian Representative at 13th Session of UNCTAD Trade and Development Board

(NCNA-English Geneva, Aug. 25, 1973)

the 13th session of the trade and development board of the united nations conference on trade and development started general debate on the 4th item on the agenda from the afternoon of august 21. chinese representative rebutted the ukrainian representative's fallacies of so-called "general and complete disarmament" and of assisting the developing countries in their economic development with the resources released from disarmament, and expounded the chinese government's consistent stand of principle on disarmament.

although the 4th item on the agenda of the current session included the question of trade and economy related to disarmament, most of the representatives gave it a cold shoulder. at this juncture, the ukrainian representative came out hastily to preach the fallacy of the soviet union on the so-called "general and complete disarmament" at the session on the afternoon of august 23.

chinese representative wang chung-yuan rebutted the ukrainian representative's fallacy at the plenary session on the afternoon of august 23. he said: "china has always been in favour of disarmament. but, we hold that the key question of disarmament is, first of all, to demand disarmament by the superpowers who are engaged in rabid arms expansion and war preparations. it would be wrong to demand disarmament by all countries indiscriminately and to blame them all in a sweeping manner for the on-going arms race. in the prevailing situation in which imperialism and big-power hegemonism continue to push ahead with their policies of aggression, expansion and war, it is essential for the countries of asia, africa and latin america as well as the small and medium-sized countries of other regions to build up their own defences in order to face up the aggression by imperialism, big-power hegemonism, colonialism and zionism. to win national liberation and independence, they have risen in arms completely under compulsion. this is totally different from the arms race engaged by the superpowers."

he continued: "the developing countries are opposed to the arms race and war preparations being intensified by the superpowers and demand that part of the resources released from disarmament be used to assist them in their economic development. their aspirations are quite understandable. however, historical experience has shown that such aspirations can hardly materialize. as the actual situation now stands, the cry for general and complete disarmament has been going on for more than a dozen years. but the result is the stepping up of general arms expansion by the two superpowers. though they have

conducted negotiations and concluded various agreements and treaties related to so-called 'disarmament', the superficial compromise and the false picture of detent only serve to prepare themselves for a new rivalry. in fact, their arms race has been intensified without letup, their military expenditures have increased year by year. as facts have spoken eloquently for themselves, they are in no way prepared to reduce armaments or to cut down military expenditures, nor do they wish to curtail their military spendings to improve the living standard of their own people, let alone to use the resources released from disarmament to assist the developing countries. under these circumstances, how can the superpowers be expected to engage in genuine disarmament and to show benevolence dramatically by assisting the developing countries with the resources released from disarmament?"

joseph muliro, representative of kenya, spoke on the problem at the plenary session on august 24. he pointed out that it is essential to make clear the concept of disarmament. certain people argued that there should be general and complete disarmament. but, he said, disarmament must be made by the giant countries. he declared that it is out of question for kenya with a little armed force to make disarmament. should the countries without armed forces also be committed to disarmament? he asked.

24th Session of Western Pacific Regional Committee of WHO Opens

(NCNA-English Wellington, Aug. 28, 1973)

the 24th session of the western pacific regional committee of the world health organization opened here today.

n. e. kirk, prime minister of new zealand, the host country, addressed the opening ceremony of the session. on behalf of the government and the people of new zealand, kirk welcomed the representatives from various countries attending the session. he particularly expressed his welcome to the delegation from the people's republic of china for attending such a regional meeting for the first time.

chinese representative chen hai-feng, alternate representative chang shan-yen and other members of the chinese delegation attended the session.

after the opening ceremony, election of the officers for the current session began. before the election taking place, chinese representative chen hai-feng took the floor. he strongly opposed the attendance of the representative of the lon nol traitorous clique at the session. he

said: "the chinese delegation deems it necessary to point out that the traitorous lon nol clique is a puppet regime, consisting of a handful of national scum abandoned by the cambodian people. it can by no means represent the cambodian people. the representative of the traitorous lon nol clique is utterly unjustified to attend the sessions of this regional committee." he stressed that the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk is the sole legal government representing the cambodian people.

chen hai-feng further pointed out that the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the genuine representative of the people of south viet nam. it is not appropriate for the representative of the saigon authorities to unilaterally attend this session.

chen hai-feng and all other members of the chinese delegation walked out of the meeting hall when the representative of the traitorous lon nol clique was taking the floor.

later, the chinese delegation took part in the election of officers for the session. new zealand was elected chairman, fiji vice chairman and laos and singapore rapporteurs. an agenda was also adopted at today's session, which includes discussions on the programme and budget of the region estimates for 1975.

the session will last till september 5.

24th Session of Western Pacific Regional Committee of World Health Organization Closes in Wellington

(NCNA-English Wellington, Sept. 4, 1973)

the 24th session of the western pacific regional committee of the world health organization closed here today. the session adopted the "programme and budget estimates for the financial year of 1975", and approved the annual report presented by the regional director and some resolutions.

chinese representative chen hai-feng made a speech on august 30 during the discussion on the programme and the budget. he said: "the chinese delegation has noted that the traitorous lon nol clique will be provided service and assistance in the programme and budget estimates for 1975 of this region. it must be pointed out once again that the traitorous lon nol clique is but a handful of national scum which can by no means represent the cambodian

people, and that the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk is the sole legal representative of the cambodian people. we are resolutely opposed to providing any service and assistance to the traitorous lon nol clique."

chen hai-feng pointed out: "at present there exist in south viet nam two administrations, namely the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the saigon authorities. the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the genuine representative of the people of south viet nam. provision of any assistance to south viet nam, through whatever means, must first be discussed by the parties concerned in south viet nam, and agreement must be sought from both parties. we hold that in the present circumstances it is not appropriate to provide service and assistance unilaterally to the saigon authorities."

the session decided that the next session of the regional committee will be held in kuala lumpur, malaysia, in 1974.

Chinese Representative Refutes Social Imperialism's Slanders and Attacks at 13th Session of UNCTAD Trade and Development Board

(NCNA-English Geneva, Sept. 9, 1973)

at yesterday's plenary meeting of the 13th session of the trade and development board of the united nations conference on trade and development (unctad), chinese representative sai tzu-shuang stated the chinese delegation's position on a sessional committee ii report and the agreed conclusion adopted by the meeting, and justly refuted the slanders and attacks by social imperialism.

sai tzu-shuang pointed out that the agenda items dealt with by the sessional committee ii bore upon an important matter of principle.

he said: "in the existing international economic and trade relations we are confronted with a crucial issue, that is, in order to develop independent national economies, to establish a mutual relationship based on equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect in international economic affairs and to conduct normal international economic exchanges, it is imperative for the developing countries to stand opposed firmly to exploitation, plunder, control, monopoly and interference by imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and big-power hegemonism. in this vital

struggle, the developing countries should not only strengthen unity and persist in struggle, but also should be highly vigilant against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and big power hegemonism who put up a false front and employ deceptive tactics in order to muddle along and engage in disruptive activities. a certain super-power has by nature restored capitalism and enforced a fascist dictatorship at home, and, in pursuance of a policy of aggression and expansion, has practised hegemonism and power politics abroad, flagrantly subjecting many countries to its aggression, interference, exploitation, plunder and control. the said super-power is by no means a socialist country -- it is only socialism in words but imperialism in deeds."

"social imperialism is most fearful of the exposure of its true features and therefore harbours its bitterest hatred for those who uphold truth and lay bare its true colours. recently, in its newspapers and magazines as well as in the press release of its embassy in london, it has made a succession of distortions, slanders and vilifications levelled at the position of the chinese delegation on matters concerning the country classification appearing in the documentation prepared by the unctad secretariat. such copious but vile nonsense is not worth refuting at all", he added.

sai tzu-shuang stressed: "we wish to restate here and now that in terms of social system, china is a socialist country, whereas in terms of level of economic development, it is a developing country. this is an indisputable fact. fabrications and slanders of any kind are futile."

"in view of the fact that china did not participate in the sessional committee ii, the chinese delegation reserves its right to make further comments on the committee's report and its agreed conclusions", he noted.

UN Security Council Discusses Chilean Coup d'Etat Forces' Attack on Cuban Embassy

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 18, 1973)

the u.n. security council met yesterday and today to discuss, at the request of the cuban representative, the recent attacks by the chilean coup d'etat forces on the cuban embassy in santiago and a cuban merchant ship off the chilean coast.

cuban representative ricardo alarcon-quesada was the first to take the floor at yesterday's meeting. he stated that members of the chilean armed forces surrounded the cuban embassy in santiago on september 11 and opened fire at it, seriously wounding the ambassador and another member of the mission. he also stated that a cuban ship had been attacked off the chilean coast.

the cuban representative stressed that placed before the council was a case of "brutal affront to the foundations of the international legal order and the most fundamental norms of civilized coexistence". it was a challenge to all the peoples fighting for national liberation, and the security council could not "complacently cross its arms" at these events, he added.

in his speech panamanian representative aquilino boyd condemned the attacks on the cuban embassy in chile and the cuban merchant ship by the chilean coup d'etat forces. panama was deeply moved by the death of chilean president allende who had died a hero, he said.

abdalla saleh ashtal, representative of the people's democratic republic of yemen, also denounced these "grave acts of lawlessness" committed in chile. his government supported the chilean people in their struggle against reaction and imperialism, he said.

in his speech, chinese representative huang hua first expressed profound condolences on the death of president salvador allende. he said: "we have learnt of his death with deep sorrow and indignation. he died a martyr at his post. when he was alive, the great president allende made positive efforts for the struggle of the chilean people to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and for the promotion of the friendship between the chinese and chilean peoples and the cause of unity of the third world countries of asia, africa and latin america against imperialism. his lofty aspirations will live forever in people's minds. we believe that the heroic death of president salvador allende will arouse the chilean people to draw a lesson from the recent tragic event and continue to march ahead. no matter what zigzags, the prospects of the world are surely bright."

huang hua said: "the chinese delegation has listened carefully to the speeches made by the representatives of

cuba and some other countries. it can be seen from these statements that during the military coup d'etat in chile, the cuban embassy in chile and a cuban merchant vessel were subjected to gross attacks by the coup d'etat forces of chile. these acts committed by the coup d'etat forces of chile are obviously in violation of international practice. the chinese delegation cannot but express concern and regret at the occurrence of the above incident."

at today's meeting, kenyan representative joseph odero-jowi condemned the actions of the chilean coup d'etat forces against the cuban embassy and the cuban vessel.

guinean representative mrs. jeanne martin cisse and sudanese representative rahmatalla abdulla deplored the attacks on the cuban embassy and the cuban vessel.

lazar mojsov, representative of yugoslavia, said that the violations of the norms of international law in chile were not isolated acts and were not limited to the cuban embassy alone. he stated that members of the coup d'etat armed forces had cordoned off the yugoslav embassy, and that the attache cases of all embassy personnel had been searched.

representatives of algeria, senegal and madagascar, which are not members of the security council, also attended and spoke at the meeting to condemn the actions taken by the chilean military coup d'etat authorities.

the security council then adjourned.

Huang Hua Expounds China's Principled Stand on Item Concerning Question of Korea in UN Agenda

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 20, 1973)

the general committee of the 28th session of the u.n. general assembly held meetings today to discuss the question of the provisional agenda and allocation of agenda items for this session. huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation, set forth china's principled stand on the merging of the two items concerning the korean question into a single one.

item 40 on the provisional agenda was the so-called "report of the united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea", and item 41 was "creation of favourable conditions to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of korea" which was submitted by algeria and some other member states and joined by more co-sponsors recently. now the sponsors of the item has increased from 21 states to 30 states.

during the discussion of the two items at the general committee meetings, u.n. general assembly president leopoldo benites who presided over the general committee meetings proposed today that the two items be merged into a single item under the heading of "question of korea" with the two original items as two sub-headings. the general committee accepted the proposal.

clarifying the principled stand of the chinese delegation on the issue, huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation, pointed out at the meeting: "the chinese delegation has always held that the formation of the so-called 'united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea' and all its past activities are illegal. . the combination of items 40 and 41 of the provisional agenda of the current session of the general assembly into one item does not in the least change the above position of the chinese delegation." "the chinese delegation will further elaborate our position on the various aspects of the question when the general assembly enters into substantive discussion on the korean question", he said.

the 99 items including those concerning decolonization, disarmament and middle-east questions were approved for formal adoption by the general assembly plenary meeting. one of the items was submitted by the chinese delegation which is entitled: "inclusion of chinese among the working languages of the general assembly and the security council"./

25th Session of Executive Committee of World Meteorological Organization Holds in Geneva

(NCNA-English Geneva, Sept. 27, 1973)

the 25th session of the executive committee of the world meteorological organization (w.m.o.) was held here from september 20 to 27.

chang nai-chao, member ad interim of the w.m.o. executive committee and permanent representative of the people's republic of china to w.m.o., participated in the session.

speaking at the opening meeting of the session, m.f. taha, president of w.m.o. and president of the leading council of the meteorological administration of egypt, warmly welcomed the chinese representative participating in the w.m.o. executive committee session for the first time.

the session reviewed activities of the world meteorological organization since may, 1972, and adopted several resolutions including one on china's participation in a plan of world weather watch.

chang nai-chao delivered a speech on the global atmospheric research programme at the plenary session today.

he said: "truly, it is necessary for w.m.o. to cooperate with other international organizations in its activities. however, it should be pointed out that in the international council of the scientific union, the associated organization with w.m.o. in the global atmospheric research programme activities, there still remain representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique who up to now unlawfully take part in the activities of this organization in the name of taiwan. i regard it as an extremely abnormal state of affairs."

he pointed out, "as is well known, there is only one china, that is, the people's republic of china. taiwan, since ancient times, is an inalienable part of china's territory. therefore, i resolutely oppose such erroneous act as above by the international council of the scientific union."

he stressed, "i hold the view that the international council of the scientific union, which up to now has not expelled the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from its membership, should, following the trend of history and complying with the spirit of the relevant resolutions adopted by the u.n. general assembly, take appropriate measures immediately to expel all elements of the chiang kai-shek clique from its membership and break whatsoever relations with the latter. only when such has been done, can it be possible for w.m.o. to cooperate with the international council of the scientific union (icsu) in a better way and for icsu to play its due role.

"china will not participate in the activities of the global atmospheric research programme until icsu has expelled the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from its membership and broken all its relations with the latter."

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